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Canada. Dept. of Citizenship
and Immigration.
Report.
1957/58

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ANNUAL REPORT

Department of
Citizenship and
Immigration

Fiscal year ended March 31, 1958



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CANADA

Report of the
DEPARTMENT
of
CITIZENSHIP
and
IMMIGRATION)
1957-58

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1958

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Annual Report
of the
Department of Citizenship and Immigration
1957-58

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., P.C., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. FULTON,
*Acting Minister of
Citizenship and Immigration.*

MARCH 31, 1958

*The Honourable E. D. Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Acting Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa.*

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Reports of the Immigration and Canadian Citizenship Registration Branches are for the calendar year 1957, and those of the Canadian Citizenship and Indian Affairs Branches for the fiscal year 1957-58.

Your obedient servant,

LAVAL FORTIER,
Deputy Minister.

MARCH 31, 1958

Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration 1957-58

The Canadian Citizenship Branch continued to assist the many ethnic, voluntary and other organizations interested in the problems of integration of newcomers and in fostering citizenship. With the co-operation of the Branch several conferences and seminars were held across Canada at which were discussed the responsibilities of labour and management vis-à-vis new Canadians as well as the formulation of programs designed to assist organizations in carrying out their activities with respect to Hungarian refugees, citizenship court ceremonies, language instruction and citizenship education. The Citizen, a periodical published in English and French, and intended as a service to voluntary organizations, entered its fourth year of publication. The sixth booklet in the Canadian Citizenship Series titled "The Arts in Canada" was published. A report on criminality among the foreign-born was released to the press.

During the year, the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch issued 95,462 Canadian citizenship certificates, an increase of almost 20 per cent over the previous year. On January 1, 1957, section 18 of the Canadian Citizenship Act became effective.

Canada admitted 282,164 new Canadians in 1957 including 31,851 Hungarian refugees. Canada's buoyant economy which received widespread publicity abroad was one of the contributing factors that brought to Canada the largest number of immigrants since 1913 and an increase of 71 per cent over 1956. Two amendments to the Immigration Regulations came into force in 1957, the first relates to the submission of manifests of ships' passengers, the second includes Canadian residents amongst those eligible to sponsor designated classes of persons. Family Assistance grants on behalf of eligible children were continued in 1957 bringing to 81,000 the number of children who have benefitted since the inception of this Scheme. Immigration officers at 340 Canadian ports of entry examined over 56 million persons in addition to those who entered as immigrants.

The increasing interest shown by Canadians in their Indian fellow-citizens was an encouraging aspect of Indian Affairs' administration. The recent creation of the National Commission on the Indian Canadian is indicative of this growing interest. Community and parental education was stimulated by the formation of school committees on eleven Indian reserves. The integration of Indian children in non-Indian schools was continued during the year and approximately one out of five attended non-Indian schools. Placement officers found employment for an increasing number of well-trained young Indian men and women. In March, one hundred and twenty-one members of the Michel Band near Edmonton were enfranchised.

Revenue and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1957-58*

	Revenue	Expenditure	Total Expenditures
	\$	\$	\$
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.....	101.11	589,197.06	
	101.11		589,197.06
CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH.....	368,624.58	466,296.12	
	368,624.58		466,296.12
CITIZENSHIP BRANCH.....	2,229.18	810,763.46	
	2,229.18		810,763.46
<i>Grants—</i>			
Canadian General Council of Boy Scouts Association.....		15,000.00	
Canadian General Council of Girl Guides Association.....		12,000.00	
Boys Club of Canada.....		10,000.00	
Canadian Writers Foundation.....		6,000.00	
			43,000.00
IMMIGRATION BRANCH			
Administration of the Immigration Act.....		1,176,607.25	
Field and Inspectional Service Canada.....		7,452,894.98	
Field and Inspectional Service Abroad.....		2,298,488.70	
Transportation Assistance for Immigrants.....		8,663,888.11	
Governor General's Warrant—			
Transportation Assistance for Immigrants.....		2,428,000.00	
Miscellaneous Statutory Items.....		3,777.76	
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	365,451.88		
	365,451.88		22,023,656.80
**NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA			
Administration, Operation and Maintenance—including			
Industrial Design.....	59.42	461,033.98	
Payment to National Gallery Purchase Account.....		108,334.00	
Construction of Canadian Pavilion at Venice.....		20,636.28	
Department of Finance, Misc. minor and unforeseen—			
Purchase of Works of Art.....		25,000.00	
	59.42		615,004.26
Grant to Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.....		4,025.00	
			4,025.00
INDIAN AFFAIR BRANCH			
Branch Administration.....		508,250.00	
Indian Agencies.....	223,106.00	3,823,480.00	
Reserves and Trusts.....	15,556.00	303,050.00	
Welfare of Indians.....	60,755.00	5,129,203.00	
Indian Education.....	218,311.00	17,158,776.00	
Fur Conservation.....	595.00	248,030.00	
Miscellaneous Statutory Items (Annuities and Pensions).....		393,315.00	
	518,323.00		27,564,104.00
Totals for Department.....	1,254,789.17		52,116,046.70

* Preliminary figures subject to final audit.

** Activities of the National Gallery are reported under separate cover.

Canadian Citizenship Branch

Jean Boucher, Director

During the year, financial assistance was given to provincial governments to meet the cost of citizenship and language instruction classes for newcomers. Provinces which have signed agreements with the federal government received grants equal to one-half of their expenditure on teaching costs, as indicated:

Nova Scotia.....	\$ 2,978.60
New Brunswick.....	557.10
Prince Edward Island.....	54.00
Ontario.....	166,802.22
Manitoba.....	14,900.00
Saskatchewan.....	6,895.50
Alberta.....	10,266.75
British Columbia.....	38,004.71
Northwest Territories.....	367.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 240,826.38

Grants paid for teaching costs during the fiscal year represented an increase of 15.2 per cent over 1956-57.

Free language textbooks in English and French were made available to all provinces.

A total of \$54,126.84 was granted to voluntary organizations and agencies active in fostering citizenship, to assist them with new projects, the improvement of current programs, and in support of research on the integration and adjustment problems of newcomers.

An amount of \$43,000.00 was paid in citizenship promotional grants to the Canadian General Councils of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association, Boys' Clubs of Canada and the Canadian Writers' Foundation.

The Director acted as alternate Canadian delegate to the spring 1957 ECOSOC meetings held in New York. He also attended a number of inter-departmental meetings to review United Nations covenants on Human Rights. He participated in the first meeting of the National Commission on UNESCO.

Liaison

The Branch maintains a liaison staff at headquarters in Ottawa and at nine regional offices.

Members of the liaison staff continued to work, with provincial governments, national organizations, and regional or local voluntary societies towards the integration of newcomers into the Canadian society and in fostering citizenship.

Liaison officers assisted in the organization of regional conferences with officials of local committees and citizenship councils throughout Canada to discuss problems and exchange ideas on programs of assistance to newcomers and citizenship education.

Citizenship conferences, at which liaison officers participated, were held in Moncton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert and Vernon. Programs were formulated to enable local councils to carry out their activities more effectively with respect to Hungarian refugees, citizenship court ceremonies, language instruction and general citizenship education.

Of primary concern to the Branch is the provision of language classes for immigrants wishing to learn English or French. Particular emphasis was placed on language requirements for housewives, shift-workers and immigrants who become unemployed.

With the co-operation of liaison officers, day-time language classes were conducted by the Department of Education in Toronto, the Y.W.C.A. in Quebec City, as well as in Winnipeg and Saint John, N.B.

In September the Liaison Division began a survey of the more remote resource development centres where immigrants have settled. The survey's aim is to assess their language needs, their progress in integration and to assess also the problems confronting Indians who settle in these communities. At the end of the year the survey had been completed at Elliot Lake, Bancroft, Sudbury and Rouyn-Noranda.

Liaison officers continued to extend their services to the many ethnic associations in an advisory capacity and as special speakers.

During the year national and local labour organizations were assisted in their programs for newcomers within union ranks. Studies on citizenship court ceremonies and on the establishment of language classes for immigrants were prepared by liaison staff to aid local labour bodies in initiating such projects.

Liaison officers, acting as resource persons, attended several conferences on human rights and fair employment practices sponsored by organized labour.

The National Commission on the Indian Canadian, established a little more than a year ago, continued to receive the active support of the liaison staff. The Commission's purpose is to assist voluntary organizations in their efforts to further the acceptance of Indians, particularly those leaving the reservations.

The liaison staff acted in an advisory capacity in the present study by the Manitoba Government of the problems and needs of the Indians and Metis in that province.

The Branch sponsors a series of annual regional conferences to assist ethnic and voluntary organizations engaged in citizenship education and integration. Co-sponsored by the Ontario Department of Education was the Inter-Group Relations Conference held at Lake Couchiching. Topics discussed were the responsibilities of labour, management, government and voluntary organizations with respect to the economic, social and cultural impact of large numbers of immigrants in the community.

Members of the Liaison Division attended the Laquemac Conference co-sponsored by the Quebec Government, Laval University and Macdonald College of McGill University. This conference is bilingual in nature and aims at a solution of common problems through a bi-cultural approach of the two major ethnic groups in Canada.

Another conference held annually at the Banff School of Fine Arts is co-sponsored by the National Council of Christians and Jews. In 1957, the seminar discussed leadership techniques, community development and intercultural understanding and was attended by a liaison officer in the capacity of chairman and speaker.

Liaison officers also extended their services to the Negro Community Centre in Montreal with respect to their citizenship program for West Indian New Canadians. Assistance was also rendered to the Y.W.C.A. in a similar program, for West Indians in Ottawa.

In all programs an effort was made to encourage understanding and co-operation among Canadians of different cultural backgrounds and to bring them together in the common interest of Canadian citizenship.

Programs and Materials

Numerous requests were met for information and material for speeches and programs on the problems of newcomers and their contributions to Canadian life; education for citizenship; inter-group relations; the Canadian system of government; the meaning of democracy and world citizenship.

The Branch distributed 513,238 booklets and leaflets. Included in this figure were 326,085 copies of language training material and 55,297 copies of the *Handbook for Newcomers* in six languages—English, French, Dutch, Hungarian, German and Italian.

Citizen, a periodical intended as a service to voluntary organizations engaged in citizenship programs, has completed three years of publication. The regular distribution has grown to 3000 English and 800 French copies per issue including 460 English-speaking and 175 French-speaking organizations and agencies. Copies were also supplied to the daily, weekly and ethnic press.

Special articles which appeared in *Citizen* during the year included: "The Hungarians in Canada"; "The Effects of Immigration on Canadian Life"; "Labour Unions in Canada"; "The Immigrant and his Food Problems"; "The Indian People of Canada"; "The Negroes in Canada"; and two articles on immigrant impressions of life in Canada.

Two collections of articles from *Citizen* were reprinted in booklet form: *Citizenship Projects*—a selection of twenty-two stories of projects reported in *Citizen* 1955–1957; *Art and Citizenship*—program suggestions and information concerning sources of materials, reported in *Citizen*, June 1956.

In the *Canadian Citizenship Series*, the sixth booklet entitled *The Arts in Canada*, was published. This booklet provides a brief historical survey of art in this country from the late 17th century to the present day. The French edition of this booklet was in advanced stage of preparation.

Revised editions of *Our Land*, *Our System of Government* and *Our Resources* were published.

The second booklet in the series, *Our History*, was being re-written and in the *National Capital Series*, the booklet *Government House* was being printed.

Handbook for Newcomers in English, Hungarian and Italian were revised and reprinted, while Dutch and German editions were being printed as the year closed.

Increase in demand necessitated two re-printings of the booklet *Canadian Scene*. A revised edition of the *Steps to Canadian Citizenship* was also published.

Foreign Language Press

In order to keep this and other departments of government informed on the opinions of the various non-English and non-French ethnic groups, as represented by the foreign language press published in this country, the Foreign Language Press Review Service continued to read the approximately 150 newspapers and periodicals published in 26 languages. The section noted the opinions expressed on immigration, the integration of immigrants and ethnic groups, Canadian and international affairs, welfare matters, employment, naturalization and inter-ethnic relations.

Documentation

During the past year the Documentation Section has continued to accumulate information concerning the history, activities and organizations of the various ethnic groups in Canada. Documentation on the aims, structure and activities of English and French-speaking voluntary organizations has also been assembled. By the end of the fiscal year, information on some 700 ethnic organizations in Canada, and on about 200 English-Canadian and 50 French-Canadian organizations had been gathered.

Research

The highlight of the Division's work during the fiscal year was the release of the "Report on Criminality among the Foreign-Born in Canada", a comparative study of criminality among native-born and foreign-born Canadians. The report stated that available statistical data seemed to indicate that the native-born population in Canada has a higher rate of criminality than the foreign-born, an indication which seems to be similar to the experience of the United States and Australia. The report further noted that the large majority of the foreign-born offenders have been in Canada fifteen years or longer.

The arrival of Hungarian refugees occasioned research projects on the reaction of the Hungarian community in Canada to their arrival and the reaction of the refugees themselves to Canada. This research was conducted in Ontario and British Columbia.

Research into the effectiveness of the language and citizenship classes for new Canadians in Toronto was continued and the agencies concerned received statistically-supported information to assist them in planning.

A paper aimed at stimulating interest in research of ethnic groups in Canada and suggesting problems for investigation in this field was presented by the Chief of the Division at the Conference of Learned Societies in Ottawa. This paper, entitled "Ethnic Assimilation and Differentiation in Canada" was later published in the November issue of the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science. Definitions of "ethnicity" and "assimilation" were included in the paper; in addition, suggestions that research which might uncover motives and pressures which operate on groups and individuals to induce or inhibit the assumption of Canadian citizenship status and the full implications of ethnic differentiation in office-holding at the provincial and municipal levels were proposed as projects for researchers.

The years 1957 and 1958 will be combined in the "Bibliography of Research on Immigration Adjustment and Ethnic Groups" to be published this year. Present plans for the enlarged edition envisage the inclusion of research on the Canadian Indian and the Canadian Eskimo.

Preliminary work was performed during the year on research into the general subject of the immigrant and employment and is expected to be completed during the next fiscal year.

Peace Tower Carillon

In addition to his regular duties, the Dominion Carillonneur gave special recitals on Anzac Day and on the anniversary of the Battle of the Atlantic. Special concerts were also given for the First Special Service Corps and for the Presentation Ceremony for the R.C.M.P. The Dominion Carillonneur again played on the occasion of the Triennial Conference of the International Council of Women. He also performed eight special recitals during the Universal Postal Congress. In connection with the visit of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, eleven special recitals were offered. The Dominion Carillonneur was honoured during the year with an invitation to play at the inauguration of a new forty-seven bell carillon installed in the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, Green Bay, Wis., U.S.A.

Canadian Citizen Registration Branch

J. E. Duggan, Registrar

The work of the Branch continued to increase in 1957. The number of citizenship certificates prepared in 1957 was greater by 77 per cent (141,915) than in 1956, when 79,971 certificates were prepared. The large number of persons applying for Canadian citizenship, as well as continuing popularity of the miniature certificates of Canadian citizenship, accounted for the increase. The requests for miniature certificates of Canadian citizenship increased from 18,450 in 1956 to 39,582 in 1957.

On January 1, 1957, section 18 of the Canadian Citizenship Act became effective. This section provides that a person who since becoming a Canadian citizen has resided outside of Canada for a period of ten consecutive years ceases to be a Canadian citizen upon the expiration of such period. This does not apply to natural-born Canadian citizens or to Canadians other than natural born who have served in the Armed Forces of Canada in time of war, nor does it apply to persons required to live outside of Canada for specified purposes. The Act does provide that where a person's citizenship is subject to loss under this Section, an extension may be granted when the absence is temporary and the person intends to return to Canada for permanent residence.

Characteristics of Persons* Granted Certificate of Canadian Citizenship in 1957

In 1957, certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted to 95,462 persons. This figure represents an approximate increase of 70 per cent over 1956 and 1955, when 55,404 and 58,711 certificates were granted, respectively. In 1954, Canadian citizenship was obtained by 19,545 persons. The relative importance of specific provinces as places of residence of the newly naturalized has changed very little over the past few years. More than half (58 per cent) of those to whom certificates were granted in 1957 resided in Ontario as compared to 60 per cent in 1956. Quebec showed a slight increase, 19 per cent in 1957 as against 17 per cent a year earlier. British Columbia increased to 11 per cent in 1957 from 9 per cent in 1956, while the Prairie Provinces decreased from 13 per cent in 1956 to 11 per cent in 1957. The Atlantic Provinces continued to be the residence of 1 per cent.

Only 14 per cent of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1957 lived in rural areas, whereas one-third of the Canadian population lived in rural areas, according to the 1956 Census Report. Of the 81,865 who were urban residents, 62,121 (75.9 per cent) lived in centres of 100,000 population and over, 6,199 in centres of 30,000 to 99,999, and 13,545 in centres of from 1,000 to 29,999 population.

The age group 25-64 accounted for 74,044 or 78 per cent of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1957.

Almost 15 per cent, or 14,112 of the 95,462 persons granted Canadian citizenship had formerly been citizens of Italy and 13 per cent, or 12,629 had been citizens of Germany. This reflects the post-war resumption of immigration from those countries.

*Not including Canadian citizens applying for a certificate.

Over 12 per cent or 11,941 persons were former citizens of countries that now form part of the U.S.S.R. In 1956 this figure had been 7,976.

Just under 11 per cent or 10,081 persons reported Poland as their country of former citizenship, as compared to 7,380 in 1956. In 1957, 8,650 persons were formerly citizens of a British Commonwealth country as compared with 5,812 in 1956; 8,645 reported The Netherlands as their country of former citizenship in 1957 compared with 4,199 in 1956. There was a slight decrease in persons of Japanese origin acquiring Canadian citizenship in 1957—121 persons compared to 140 in 1956.

For the first time in several years there was a decrease in the number of persons who reported themselves to be "stateless" when applying for citizenship; 4,574 in 1957 compared to 8,181 in 1956.

In 1957, of the 95,462 persons granted citizenship, 90,774 or 95 per cent had immigrated since 1945, 24 per cent in the period 1946-1950, 70 per cent in the period 1951-1955, and 1 per cent (almost entirely minor children) since 1955.

About 85 per cent of males granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1957 were in the Canadian labour force, 8 per cent were children under working age, while others were probably students, although not so reported.

Table 1

Citizenship Registration for the First Eleven Years Under Present Act

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
CERTIFICATES PREPARED											
<i>Issued</i>											
to citizens by birth.....	2,753	1,815	1,794	1,697	1,771	2,630	2,078	1,439	1,562	1,206	1,258
to citizens by naturalization....	6,722	5,687	4,735	3,050	3,643	3,420	3,826	3,396	2,873	2,147	2,515
to citizens by marriage.....	841	1,576	1,279	1,257	1,317	1,495	1,339	888	540	437	466
to citizens by domicile.....	3,533	2,069	1,585	1,857	1,647	2,208	1,806	1,611	1,337	1,243	1,312
to remove doubt.....	23	42	15	11	6	4	16	5	6	8	8
as replacements.....								92	943	1,078	1,312
as miniatures.....								150	7,402	18,450	39,582
TOTALS.....	13,872	11,189	9,408	8,772	8,384	9,757	9,065	7,581	14,663	24,569	46,453
<i>Granted</i>											
to British.....	12	81	325	431	883	2,101	3,446	3,568	3,770	5,812	8,650
adults.....	12	81	325	431	841	1,951	3,119	3,106	3,252	5,023	7,266
minors.....					40	144	317	449	502	769	1,351
adopted or legitimated.....					2	6	10	13	16	20	33
to others.....	6,306	13,413	11,271	10,206	11,670	8,648	10,082	15,977	54,945	49,590	86,812
adults.....	6,000	12,568	10,766	8,931	9,359	6,265	8,271	13,755	48,188	42,028	73,571
minors.....	306	845	505	698	1,066	1,507	991	1,537	6,193	7,094	12,561
adopted or legitimated.....				7	12	21	17	18	44	68	222
lost Canadian status.....				570	1,233	855	803	667	520	400	458
TOTALS.....	6,318	13,494	11,596	10,637	12,553	10,749	13,528	19,545	58,715	*55,402	95,462
GRAND TOTALS.....	20,190	24,683	21,004	19,409	20,937	20,506	22,593	27,126	73,378	79,971	141,915
MISCELLANEOUS											
<i>Resumption and retention</i>											
Resumption.....				3	49	76	44	6	12	1	11
Retention.....				28	91	143	141	314	92	116	152
Registration of births abroad....	229	683	729	956	1,261	1,563	2,402	2,075	4,128	3,868	4,422
Extensions Section 18 (3).....											65
<i>Applications under the Citizenship Act</i>											
Applications through Courts....	12,119	11,780	9,736	9,101	7,865	8,094	14,410	32,246	38,497	38,419	72,297
Declaration of intention.....	10,272	7,844	10,448	9,059	8,653	13,323	24,757	15,941	1,840	1,176	751
Other applications.....											78,209
<i>Loss</i>											
Alienation.....	451	223	279	181	137	206	575	105	211	23	17
Renunciation.....		2					1	1	2	1	
Revocation.....	241	309	262	173	92	138	70	135	44	42	3

*Discrepancy between this table and tables 2 and 3 is due to different methods of recording used by the Branch and by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 2

Distribution by Provinces of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship
Calendar Years 1956 and 1957

Residence	Granted Canadian Citizenship 1956		Granted Canadian Citizenship 1957	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Newfoundland.....	100	0.2	129	0.1
Prince Edward Island.....	28	0.1	37	.....
Nova Scotia.....	313	0.6	506	0.5
New Brunswick.....	112	0.2	249	0.3
Quebec.....	9,517	17.1	18,206	19.1
Ontario.....	33,325	60.1	55,356	58.0
Manitoba.....	2,579	4.7	3,103	3.2
Saskatchewan.....	1,004	1.8	1,578	1.7
Alberta.....	3,332	6.0	5,873	6.2
British Columbia.....	4,940	8.9	10,016	10.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	95	0.2	203	0.2
Abroad.....	59	0.1	206	0.2
TOTAL.....	55,404	100.0	95,462	100.0

Table 3

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Residence and Period of Immigration,
Calendar Year 1957*

Province of residence	Total	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1957	
<i>Rural</i>											
Newfoundland.....	49	1			1			10	37		
Prince Edward Island.....	26						1	11	14		
Nova Scotia.....	155	2	1	1		1	1	56	88	2	3
New Brunswick.....	109	2		6		1	1	46	51	1	
Quebec.....	657	12	5	14	3	3	1	148	469		2
Ontario.....	7,349	42	33	172	26	70	16	2,663	4,294	24	9
Manitoba.....	417	31	16	55	6	16		157	133		3
Saskatchewan.....	622	67	30	99	11	18		179	206	10	2
Alberta.....	1,279	89	21	137	21	63	2	489	424	4	29
British Columbia.....	2,635	42	19	63	11	27	7	715	1,736	10	5
Yukon and Northwest Ter- ritories.....	93	1	1	4	1	3		19	64		
TOTALS.....	13,391	289	126	551	80	202	29	4,493	7,516	51	54
<i>Urban</i>											
Newfoundland.....	80	1		2	1	1	1	15	58	1	
Prince Edward Island.....	11	1			1		1		7	1	
Nova Scotia.....	351	13	5	8	5	2	7	83	219	8	1
New Brunswick.....	140	5		2	1	4	3	35	86	3	1
Quebec.....	17,549	148	69	291	45	76	38	2,912	13,866	90	20
Ontario.....	48,007	276	108	427	79	160	80	11,001	35,377	461	38
Manitoba.....	2,686	60	28	89	3	29	4	1,104	1,338	15	16
Saskatchewan.....	956	45	22	45	4	5	2	293	517	21	2
Alberta.....	4,594	156	37	168	21	51	2	1,417	2,696	25	21
British Columbia.....	7,381	252	81	132	16	46	34	1,517	5,119	164	20
Yukon and Northwest Ter- ritories.....	110			5				15	96		
TOTALS.....	81,865	957	350	1,169	176	374	172	18,392	59,367	789	119
<i>Totals</i>											
Newfoundland.....	129	2		2	2	1	1	25	95	1	
Prince Edward Island.....	37	1			1		2	11	21	1	
Nova Scotia.....	506	15	6	9	5	3	8	139	307	10	4
New Brunswick.....	249	7		8	1	5	4	81	137	4	2
Quebec.....	18,206	160	74	305	48	79	39	3,060	14,329	90	22
Ontario.....	55,356	318	141	599	105	230	96	13,664	39,671	485	47
Manitoba.....	3,103	91	44	144	9	45	4	1,261	1,471	15	19
Saskatchewan.....	1,578	112	52	144	15	23	2	472	723	31	4
Alberta.....	5,873	245	58	305	42	114	4	1,906	3,120	29	50
British Columbia.....	10,016	294	100	195	27	73	41	2,232	6,855	174	25
Yukon and Northwest Ter- ritories.....	203	1	1	9	1	3		34	154		
Residing outside Canada.....	206				1	3	3	45	119	2	33
GRAND TOTALS.....	95,462	1,246	476	1,720	257	579	204	22,930	67,002	842	206

Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 4

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship,
Calendar Years 1956 and 1957*

Country of former citizenship	Granted Canadian Citizenship 1956		Granted Canadian Citizenship 1957	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Austria.....	600	1.1	2,250	2.3
Baltic countries.....	4,772	8.6	6,189	6.5
Estonia.....	1,768	3.2	2,378	2.5
Latvia.....	1,627	2.9	2,243	2.4
Lithuania.....	1,377	2.5	1,568	1.6
Belgium.....	545	1.0	1,064	1.1
British Commonwealth.....	5,812	10.5	8,650	9.1
Bulgaria.....	102	0.2	186	0.2
China.....	1,709	3.1	2,160	2.3
Czechoslovakia.....	1,610	2.9	2,271	2.4
Denmark.....	628	1.1	1,352	1.4
Finland.....	333	0.6	1,081	1.1
France.....	537	1.0	1,527	1.6
Germany.....	2,483	4.5	12,629	13.2
Greece.....	810	1.5	1,797	1.9
Hungary.....	1,880	3.4	3,242	3.4
Iraq.....	(¹)	(¹)	52	0.1
Israel.....	(¹)	(¹)	260	0.3
Italy.....	6,271	11.3	14,112	14.8
Japan.....	140	0.3	121	0.1
Lebanon.....	71	0.1	174	0.2
Netherlands.....	4,199	7.6	8,645	9.0
Norway.....	179	0.3	408	0.4
Poland.....	7,380	13.3	10,081	10.6
Roumania.....	933	1.7	1,588	1.7
Spain.....	(²)	(²)	210	0.2
Sweden.....	133	0.2	253	0.3
Switzerland.....	291	0.5	653	0.7
U.S.S.R.....	3,204	5.8	5,752	6.0
United States.....	722	1.3	879	0.9
Yugoslavia.....	1,653	3.0	2,961	3.1
Other Asian.....	92	0.2	102	0.1
Other European.....	82	0.1	130	0.1
Others.....	52	0.1	109	0.1
Stateless.....	8,181	14.7	4,574	4.8
TOTAL.....	55,404	100.0	95,462	100.0

¹ Included in "Other Asian"

² Included in "Other European"

Table 5

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1957

Country of former citizenship	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1957	
Albania.....	34							9	25		
Argentina.....	11	2							9		
Asia Minor.....	1								1		
Austria.....	2,250	59	7	32	4	5		125	2,009	7	2
Belgium.....	1,064	25	7	26	4	20		263	707	6	6
Brazil.....	11							5	6		
British Commonwealth.....	8,650	23	11	23	11	35	111	4,042	4,334	59	1
Bulgaria.....	186	3	2	2	1	1		18	159		
Chile.....	4							1	3		
China.....	2,160	443	66	3	1	6	2	155	1,141	329	14
Colombia.....	1								1		
Costa Rica.....	1								1		
Cuba.....	6							3	3		
Czechoslovakia.....	2,271	2	6	121	26	89	1	378	1,645	1	2
Danzig.....	10					1		1	8		
Denmark.....	1,352	6	13	58	4	3		214	1,043	1	10
Dominican Republic.....	3						1	1	1		
Ecuador.....	1										
Egypt.....	33							2	31		
Estonia.....	2,378		1	5		1	1	855	1,512	3	
Finland.....	1,081	17	30	128	6	6		63	826	1	4
France.....	1,527	10	6	8	3	10	2	238	1,241	7	2
Germany.....	12,629	21	15	108	5	8	2	1,094	11,324	40	12
Greece.....	1,797	5	2	7	1	3	5	241	1,509	24	
Guatemala.....	3							1	2		
Haiti.....	7							4	3		
Honduras.....	2								2		
Hungary.....	3,242	5	14	146	26	29		369	2,629	22	2
Iceland.....	16	5					2	4	5		
Indonesia.....	2								2		
Iran.....	21								44		
Iraq.....	52								3		
Ireland.....	11						1	7	3		
Israel.....	260							6	253		
Italy.....	14,112	64	30	27	16	12	1	1,829	11,857	245	36
Japan.....	121	43	14	17	11	12		1	17	1	5
Jordan.....	3								3		
Korea.....	1								1		
Latvia.....	2,243	3		1			1	838	1,400		
Lebanon.....	174	2	1	1		1		12	156	1	
Libya.....	1								1		
Liechtenstein.....	1					1					
Lithuania.....	1,568	2	2	18	2	3		903	635	1	2
Luxembourg.....	18		1	1				2	14		
Mexico.....	12							1	11		
Morocco.....	1								1		
Netherlands.....	8,645	10	7	21	3	10	2	2,734	5,837	12	9
Norway.....	408	16	8	67	1	1	3	61	235	2	14
Palestine.....	4							1	3		
Panama.....	3						1		2	1	
Paraguay.....	4							1	3		
Persia.....	1								1		
Peru.....	1							1			
Philippines.....	1								1		
Poland.....	10,081	72	46	346	32	130	9	3,859	5,543	18	26
Portugal.....	40							3	37		
Roumania.....	1,588	23	19	60	7	12		277	1,178	6	6
Spain.....	210			1			1	7	200	1	
Sweden.....	253	15	19	38	3	1		29	135	1	12
Switzerland.....	653	7	19	27	3	21	1	100	473		2
Syria.....	29	1	2	1				3	22		
Thailand.....	2								1		
Turkey.....	37	3						3	31		
U.S.S.R.....	5,752	105	53	198	10	65	2	2,264	3,043	2	10
United States.....	879	231	52	85	60	53	51	140	166	14	27
Venezuela.....	4								4		
Yugoslavia.....	2,961	1	9	79	10	27	2	480	2,330	21	2
Stateless.....	4,574	22	14	65	7	13	3	1,272	3,163	15	
TOTALS.....	95,462	1,246	476	1,720	257	579	204	22,930	67,002	842	206

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 6

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Age, and Period of Immigration,
Calendar Year 1957*

Sex and age	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1957	
Males											
0-4.....	40								25	15	
5-9.....	2,297							355	1,815	127	
10-14.....	2,547						2	790	1,683	72	
15-19.....	2,083					11	12	649	1,301	110	
20-24.....	3,940				4	56	13	840	2,942	85	
25-29.....	9,624			31	23	42	9	1,237	8,275	7	
30-34.....	11,658		13	71	20	40	11	2,406	9,089	8	
35-39.....	8,452	5	18	39	15	35	16	2,126	6,193	5	
40-44.....	6,443	29	20	58	3	18	12	1,656	4,646	1	
45-49.....	5,149	58	53	130	14	22	14	1,230	3,627	1	
50-54.....	3,003	74	66	261	6	24	13	730	1,828	1	
55-59.....	1,789	148	50	295	13	12	12	410	848	1	
60-64.....	968	213	46	129	8	9	1	196	365	1	
65-69.....	553	221	16	54	2	10	4	105	141		
70-74.....	255	103	7	13	1	2		55	74		
75 and over.....	134	62	3			2		26	41		
Totals.....	58,935	913	292	1,081	109	283	119	12,811	42,893	434	
Females											
0-4.....	32								15	17	
5-9.....	2,222							332	1,812	78	
10-14.....	2,355						3	773	1,511	68	
15-19.....	1,857					7	9	605	1,168	68	
20-24.....	2,328				5	43	12	710	1,502	54	2
25-29.....	4,393			23	9	36	1	1,064	3,228	32	
30-34.....	6,857		5	49	24	22	4	1,970	4,740	23	20
35-39.....	4,819		6	33	14	25	11	1,349	3,325	14	42
40-44.....	3,507	12	16	31	15	31	9	952	2,370	13	58
45-49.....	2,982	31	25	124	21	45	11	802	1,884	9	30
50-54.....	2,160	42	40	180	26	38	6	629	1,172	9	18
55-59.....	1,456	69	53	110	16	18	12	430	721	12	15
60-64.....	784	90	21	57	13	17	1	233	336	5	11
65-69.....	463	67	13	28	4	5	1	152	181	6	6
70-74.....	217	19	3	3	1	7	3	74	105		2
75 and over.....	95	3	2	1		2	2	44	39		2
TOTALS.....	36,527	333	184	639	148	296	85	10,119	24,109	408	206
GRAND TOTALS.....	95,462	1,246	476	1,720	257	579	204	22,930	67,002	842	206

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 7

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Marital Status, and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1957

Sex and marital status	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1957	
Males											
Single.....	21,697	103	46	234	31	117	35	4,445	16,271	415	.....
Under 15.....	4,884						2	1,145	3,523	214	.....
15 years and over.....	16,813	103	46	234	31	117	33	3,300	12,748	201	.....
Married.....	36,209	679	225	770	76	158	79	8,199	26,004	19	.....
Widowed.....	587	121	17	67	1	7	2	114	258		.....
Divorced.....	442	10	4	10	1	1	3	53	360		.....
TOTALS.....	58,935	913	292	1,081	109	283	119	12,811	42,893	434	.....
Females											
Single.....	8,891	28	12	40	6	54	28	2,492	5,989	239	3
Under 15.....	4,609						3	1,105	3,338	163	.....
15 years and over.....	4,282	28	12	40	6	54	25	1,387	2,651	76	3
Married.....	25,680	213	133	533	133	223	49	7,026	17,028	164	178
Widowed.....	1,527	86	36	57	7	15	8	508	788	3	19
Divorced.....	429	6	3	9	2	4		93	304	2	6
TOTALS.....	36,527	333	184	639	148	296	85	10,119	24,109	408	206
Both sexes											
Single.....	30,588	131	58	274	37	171	63	6,937	22,260	654	3
Under 15.....	9,493						5	2,250	6,861	377	.....
15 years and over.....	21,095	131	58	274	37	171	58	4,687	15,399	277	3
Married.....	61,889	892	358	1,303	209	381	128	15,225	43,032	183	178
Widowed.....	2,114	207	53	124	8	22	10	622	1,046	3	19
Divorced.....	871	16	7	19	3	5	3	146	664	2	6
GRAND TOTALS.....	95,462	1,246	476	1,720	257	579	204	22,930	67,002	842	206

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 8

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, Sex, Marital Status, and Citizenship of Spouse, Calendar Year 1957

Country of former citizenship	MALES						FEMALES					
	Total	Married	Citizenship status of wife				Total	Married	Citizenship status of husband			
			Canadian citizen			Non Canadian ³			Canadian citizen			Non Canadian ³
			By Birth	Other than natural born					By Birth	Other than natural born		
				Pre-vious ¹	Same time ²					Pre-vious ¹	Same time ²	
Albania.....	29	14	1		2	11	5	2			2	
Argentina.....	10	6	2		1	3	1	1			1	
Asia Minor.....	1	1				1						
Austria.....	1,358	839	97	51	340	351	892	668	30	175	395	68
Belgium.....	562	341	50	12	205	74	502	359	25	61	235	38
Brazil.....	6	3	1		2		5	4		2	2	
British Common-wealth.....	4,840	3,216	870	97	1,344	905	3,810	2,622	515	468	1,340	299
Bulgaria.....	142	82	11	3	34	34	44	26		7	14	5
Chile.....	2	1				1	2	2		1		1
China.....	1,492	460	36	7	13	404	668	533	37	454	13	29
Colombia.....	1	1				1						
Costa Rica.....	1	1				1						
Cuba.....	2	1	1				4	4		2		2
Czechoslovakia.....	1,476	833	92	63	352	326	795	550	12	152	335	51
Danzig.....	6	5	1		2	2	4	2		1	1	
Denmark.....	891	518	121	12	225	160	461	343	23	64	234	22
Dominican Republic.....	2	2			2		1	1			1	
Ecuador.....							1	1				
Egypt.....	24	10	2		2	6	9	7		3	3	1
Estonia.....	1,182	772	11	47	555	159	1,196	764	17	87	568	92
Finland.....	602	364	49	20	193	102	479	353	28	77	205	43
France.....	996	628	157	15	204	252	531	394	26	70	253	45
Germany.....	7,445	4,812	477	166	2,249	1,920	5,184	3,942	222	853	2,476	391
Greece.....	1,228	626	39	24	111	452	569	337	11	171	101	54
Guatemala.....	3	3	3									
Haiti.....	3	3	2	1			4	2	1			1
Honduras.....	1	1			1		1	1			1	
Hungary.....	1,965	1,219	115	78	636	390	1,277	871	11	197	574	89
Iceland.....	9	7	4		1	2	7	4		1	1	2
Indonesia.....	1	1		1			1	1				
Iran.....	10	5		1	2	2	11	5			3	2
Iraq.....	29	11	2		6	3	23	12	2	2	6	2
Ireland.....	7	2		1	4	1	4	2		2		
Israel.....	140	97	12	4	64	17	120	90	4	12	70	4
Italy.....	10,730	6,524	379	104	575	5,466	3,382	1,916	44	1,111	562	199
Japan.....	49	39	6	5	16	12	72	61	11	31	14	5
Jordan.....	2	1			1		1	1			1	
Korea.....							1	1		1		
Latvia.....	1,220	794	20	47	565	162	1,023	709	2	83	559	65
Lebanon.....	109	49	6	1	10	32	65	26	1	10	10	5
Libya.....	1	1	1									
Liechtenstein.....	1											
Lithuania.....	895	558	19	34	348	157	673	480	2	89	328	61
Luxembourg.....	11	6	3		2	1	7	4		1	3	
Mexico.....	8	4	1		1	2	4	3	1		1	1
Morocco.....	1	1	1									
Netherlands.....	4,943	2,822	201	62	1,972	587	3,702	2,540	99	314	1,999	128
Norway.....	259	158	37	8	45	68	149	121	6	39	58	18
Palestine.....	3	1		1			1	1				1
Panama.....	1	1			1		2	2	1		1	
Paraguay.....	4	2	1			1						
Persia.....	1	1				1						
Peru.....	1	1	1									
Philippines.....	1											
Poland.....	6,011	3,965	333	245	2,232	1,155	4,070	3,065	69	667	2,038	291
Portugal.....	26	18	2		7	9	14	7			7	
Roumania.....	901	598	47	33	337	181	687	496	9	105	327	55
Spain.....	144	93	9	4	39	41	66	56	4	13	35	4
Sweden.....	143	73	21	2	22	28	110	80	4	28	33	15
Switzerland.....	438	263	65	12	94	92	215	172	2	43	111	16
Syria.....	14	7	3		1	3	15	5	3	1		1
Thailand.....							2	1	1			
Turkey.....	24	14	3		7	4	13	9		2	7	
U.S.S.R.....	3,515	2,249	188	93	1,267	701	2,237	1,668	29	296	1,175	168
United States.....	518	392	196	27	56	113	361	220	71	51	59	39
Venezuela.....	3	1			1		1	1			1	
Yugoslavia.....	1,861	1,070	109	53	446	462	1,100	802	13	250	448	91
Stateless.....	2,631	1,618	110	96	982	430	1,943	1,330	21	200	961	148
TOTAL.....	58,935	36,209	3,918	1,430	15,573	15,288	36,527	25,680	1,359	6,196	15,573	2,552

¹Previous to date on which spouse was granted citizenship.²Husband and wife granted citizenship at the same time.³Includes British subjects.

Table 9

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Occupation and Period of Immigration,
Calendar Year 1957*

Occupation	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1957	
Labour force.....	60,272	856	321	1,168	118	307	117	13,069	44,228	58	30
Proprietary and managerial....	2,885	108	36	51	13	15	11	561	2,083	5	2
Professional.....	6,023	20	13	20	17	49	28	985	4,872	13	6
Clerical.....	4,376	19	8	29	6	31	15	911	3,338	14	5
Transportation and communi- cation.....	2,211	29	13	56	4	14	9	565	1,521	.....	.....
Commercial and financial.....	2,177	37	10	16	5	11	9	445	1,640	1	3
Service.....	6,808	240	62	150	10	25	18	1,413	4,873	10	7
Agricultural.....	2,578	157	60	252	23	70	1	918	1,096	.....	1
Fishing, trapping and logging..	422	11	10	37	1	1	.....	107	255	.....	.....
Mining.....	1,314	10	14	57	.....	5	1	342	884	1	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical.	18,207	108	65	221	29	50	19	3,759	13,941	9	6
Construction.....	6,796	33	14	114	5	16	6	1,494	5,112	2	.....
Labourers, not in primary in- dustries.....	6,454	82	16	165	5	19	.....	1,561	4,604	2	.....
Not stated.....	21	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	9	1	.....
Not in labour force.....	35,190	390	155	552	139	272	87	9,861	22,774	784	176
Homemakers.....	19,824	250	138	522	133	217	46	5,888	12,327	135	168
No occupation ²	1,164	140	17	30	6	19	13	271	658	2	8
Children under 14.....	8,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,013	6,378	354	.....
Not stated ³	5,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	24	1,689	3,411	293	.....
TOTALS.....	95,462	1,246	476	1,720	257	579	204	22,930	67,002	842	206

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10 (3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

²Includes students, retired, etc.

³Mainly children over 14.

Immigration Branch

C. E. S. Smith, Director

More immigrants came to Canada in 1957 than in any year since 1913. There were many contributing factors for this: Canadian immigration officers overseas had been working hard for years to increase European interest in Canada; there had been widespread publicity abroad about Canada's buoyant economy; of significance also were the Suez crisis and the Hungarian uprising in 1956 which increased migration pressures. Interest in migration to Canada reached its peak during March and April, but gradually declined in later months and by the end of the year operations had returned to a normal level.

In 1957, 282,164 immigrants arrived in Canada, as compared to 164,857 in 1956. Of the total, 112,828 or 39.9 per cent were British; 31,851 or 11.2 per cent were Hungarians; 29,564 or 10.4 per cent were Germans; 29,443 or 10.4 per cent were Italians; and 5,471 or 1.9 per cent were French. There was also a marked increase in migration interest in the United States and 11,008 persons came to Canada from that country. The movement from the United States was composed to a large extent of professionals and persons with capital intending to establish businesses. This encouraging development is attributable not only to the presence of Immigration officers in Chicago and New York but in large measure to the favourable publicity Canada received through radio, television, magazines and newspapers.

As in previous years, the majority of the newcomers were destined upon arrival to Ontario and Quebec, which received 52.1 per cent and 19.5 per cent, respectively. Greater interest, however, was shown in British Columbia than in previous years. The Prairie Provinces received 13.1 per cent and British Columbia 13.3 per cent. The Maritime Provinces received 1.8 per cent of the total movement. As in 1956, just over 54 per cent of the immigrants were males. Workers totalled 151,511.

An interesting development in 1957 was the institution of the "Air Bridge to Canada". As the magnitude of the movement from the United Kingdom, Ireland and France became known, it became evident that, if the Department's policy of moving the majority of immigrants during the spring and summer months was to be continued, it would be necessary to supplement commercial air and steamship transportation facilities which were already taxed to capacity. Seeking an effective way to overcome the shortage and at the same time ensure an equitable distribution of immigrants across Canada, the Department, in co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, inaugurated the largest airlift of immigrants ever undertaken by the Canadian Government; 207 flights were chartered: 78 terminated at Toronto, 39 at Edmonton, 17 at Winnipeg and 73 at Vancouver. The Air Bridge commenced March, 1957, and ended in August. A total of 17,565 immigrants came to Canada by this Air Bridge.

During the year, a thorough review of Immigration policy and procedures was commenced.

Legislation

Immigration Regulations were amended by Orders in Council P.C. 1957-574, dated April 25, 1957, and P.C. 1957-1675, dated December 20, 1957. The former amended the amount and nature of the penalty for failure to meet the conditions set forth in subsection (11) of section 8 of the Immigration Regulations respecting the submission of manifests of ship's passengers, while the latter

provided that persons mentioned in subsection (d) of section 20 of the Regulations could also be sponsored by Canadian residents. It was also proposed that a similar amendment would be made early in 1958, to section 21 of the Regulations.

Special Agreements

The agreements with Pakistan and Ceylon were continued on the same basis as in former years. A new agreement was negotiated with the Government of India, the revised terms of which provide for an increase in the quota from 150 to 300 persons annually.

Federal-Provincial Agreements

The Hospital-Welfare Agreements between the Federal Government and the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories remained in effect. Under the terms of the agreements, the Federal and Provincial Governments share equally, for a period not exceeding one year, the cost of welfare assistance and hospitalization of immigrants rendered indigent through accident or illness during their first year in Canada, including care in sanatoria for the tuberculous and in hospitals for the mentally ill. The agreement with the Province of Nova Scotia differs slightly in that its coverage is limited to hospitalization and incidental expenses.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Hospital-Welfare Agreements, an additional agreement was concluded with the Province of British Columbia similar to that already in effect with the Province of Saskatchewan under which the Federal Government assumes full responsibility for the maintenance and care of Hungarian refugees during their first year in Canada regardless of their status in this country. After that period, the Provincial authorities of Saskatchewan and British Columbia accept responsibility for welfare and hospitalization expenses. In all other provinces, Hungarian refugees who are landed immigrants are eligible for consideration under the Hospital-Welfare Agreements, where such exist, as well as for any other assistance normally available to immigrants. Hungarian refugees who were admitted as non-immigrants or who are in Canada without status, are the responsibility of the Federal Government until they can comply with immigration requirements.

Family Assistance for Immigrants and Settlers

The Family Assistance Scheme, in effect since April 1, 1956, is designed to assist immigrants in becoming established in Canada and to keep families united. Former residents of Canada, as well as Canadian citizens returning from abroad for permanent residence in Canada may benefit from this Scheme, provided they are not eligible for the Family Allowance. Family Assistance grants of \$5.00 per month are paid on behalf of each eligible child of an immigrant, former resident or Canadian citizen returning for permanent residence in Canada for a period of one year from the date of admission or return to Canada. Any child up to the age of 16 years who is residing in Canada and supported by an immigrant or settler is eligible provided application is made within one year from the date of his arrival. After twelve months' residence in Canada, children under sixteen years of age become eligible for Family Allowance payments. During the calendar year 1957, an amount of \$2,996,860 was paid in Family Assistance, as compared to \$595,035 in 1956. Approximately 81,000 children have benefitted from this Scheme since its inception.

Assisted Passage Loan Scheme

The most significant development in connection with the operation of the Assisted Passage Loan Scheme in 1957 was the very large increase in the number

of loans granted. The number of persons who came forward under the Scheme in 1957 nearly equalled the combined total for all previous years since its inception in 1951.

The number of persons whose passage costs were advanced in whole or in part under the Scheme in 1957 totalled 44,275, including 24,780 dependents. This represented an increase of 18,295 over 1956 and brought to 102,113 the numbers of immigrants who came forward under the Scheme from its inception. The total amount advanced in the form of loans during the period 1951-57 totalled \$16,105,586.68, of which \$9,168,148.63 had been fully recovered, while many of the 1956 and 1957 loans are still being repaid.

Domestics from the British West Indies

The movement of domestics from the British West Indies in 1955 and 1956 was most satisfactory. In the face of a continuing demand from employers for domestic help, the movement of 100 domestics from Jamaica, 40 from Barbados, 30 from Trinidad, 30 from British Guiana and 15 each from the Islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, was approved. As in past years the 1957 movement was successful.

Hungarian Refugees

The exodus of Hungarian refugees into Austria following the uprising of October 23, 1956 continued through the early part of 1957. Canada recognized that Austria with its limited resources could not cope with this situation alone. The Canadian Government answered Austria's appeal for assistance and took special measures to facilitate the movement of Hungarian refugees to this country. Normal health procedures were simplified within the scope of the Immigration Act and Regulations. Those who could not comply overseas were allowed temporary entry only until such time as they were able to meet Canadian medical requirements. Eventually it became possible to station sufficient medical officers in Austria to provide a complete medical examination prior to sailing.

Free transportation was provided by the Canadian Government in 1957 as it had been in 1956. In addition to chartering aircraft from three Canadian companies, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, in co-operation with the Canadian Government, chartered an ocean going vessel for the movement of refugees. Not only were refugees moved from Austria but from other countries of asylum as well, such as the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, and The Netherlands. A total of 31,851 refugees were moved during 1957, bringing to 36,018 the number of refugees admitted to Canada from November, 1956, to December, 1957.

The movement gradually declined and by the end of September consisted mainly of sponsored cases. In December, following representations from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, it was decided to admit 700 Hungarian refugees from Yugoslavia. A small group came by chartered aircraft in December 1957, the balance followed by sea early in 1958.

As the majority of the refugees were without funds, arrangements were made for their accommodation and maintenance until they could earn their subsistence. Through the generosity of public spirited individuals and voluntary welfare groups a number of refugees were taken in private homes while others were placed in reception centres across the country. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration had sole responsibility for the placement of Hungarian refugees and pending establishment, ensured that they had food and shelter. Persons requiring hospitalization or treatment were given care at Government expense. Refugees were distributed as evenly as possible throughout Canada, approximately one third settling west of the Great Lakes, one third in Ontario and the remainder in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Among the Hungarian refugees were a number of university students and professors, together with their families. The largest group comprised the entire Forestry Faculty of the University of Sopron, consisting of 300 professors, students and dependents, who went in a body to British Columbia where they were attached to the University of British Columbia. Another group of mining engineering students and professors, also from Sopron, went to the University of Toronto. In addition, a number of students came to Canada individually, many of whom received scholarships from several universities. The majority of the students were accommodated in university towns across Canada. Costs for their maintenance were borne by the Federal Government until May 31, 1957, when the students were expected to accept employment for the summer months. In September, 1957, students academically qualified were placed in whatever scholarship vacancies were available and the remainder accepted employment.

Placement and Settlement

The unusually heavy influx of immigrant workers and the continuation of the Hungarian refugee movement necessitated a concentrated effort on placement work which resulted in 104,811 persons receiving assistance in finding employment. In effecting the placement of immigrants, there were approximately 330,000 office interviews. Even with these great pressures, regional settlement supervisors were able to assist in the successful establishment of 768 immigrants on farms or in businesses of their own. To ensure that counselling officers, both in Canada and overseas, are kept up to date on conditions affecting the successful establishment of immigrants, an employment situation bulletin was issued, supplemented by background on economic conditions on a monthly basis.

Throughout the year economic conditions, manpower requirements and the continuing absorptive capacity of the economy were kept under review. Attention was also given to the examination of immigrant source areas overseas, the problem of providing more specialized service to immigrants seeking settlement assistance and the provision of technical information required for the co-ordination of the settlement programme throughout Canada.

In the fall four agricultural specialists were assigned to London, Leeds and Glasgow in the United Kingdom and Paris, France, to assist in the recruitment of agriculturalists, professionals, semi-professionals and farm and business settlers. By year end, several groups had come forward as a direct result of their counselling.

One of the year's highlights in the placement and settlement field was the rapid increase in the number of requests for assistance in finding opportunities for establishment in business, industry, or trade services. In view of the wide variety of enterprises in which interest was shown, negotiations were started with the various Provincial and Municipal Governments, to devise an effective method of dispensing information to immigrants regarding opportunities in Canada.

Training and Rotation

Owing to the heavy burden assumed by all officers as a result of the expanded immigration movement, the rotation training programme was not fully carried out in all districts. In spite of an extremely heavy work-load, however, 22 officers received training through rotation of duties at border ports, inland offices and district headquarters. A total of 94 newly appointed examining officers were given a period of training at field offices; 29 special inquiry officers of the Canadian field service received intensive training; 26 placement officers also completed a period of training and some attended a course on farm appraisal. During the year candidates for posting overseas as foreign service officers were

given practical training in all phases of immigration work, both at field offices and Immigration Branch Headquarters. The course was designed to assist successful candidates in carrying out the recruitment and selection of suitable and desirable immigrants.

Other Field Activities

There were 340 ports of entry in operation in Canada during the year. New ports were opened at Culver Airport (Simcoe) and Lighthouse (Mitchell's Bay), Ontario. Ports of entry closed during the year were St. Anthony, Newfoundland; Dingwall, N.S.; Morrisburg, Ontario; and Tulsequah and Sandspit, B.C.

In addition to 282,164 immigrants, the staff at Canadian ports of entry examined 27,347,301 returning residents of Canada and 28,670,788 non-immigrants. The Canadian field staff also dealt with 64,364 sponsored applications for the admission of designated persons and carried out 189,675 investigations.

Overseas Activities

At the close of the year, there were 28 Immigration offices in operation overseas at the following points: London, Liverpool, Bristol and Leeds in England; Glasgow, Scotland; Belfast, Northern Ireland; Dublin, Republic of Ireland; Paris, France; The Hague, Netherlands; Brussels, Belgium; Berne, Switzerland; Copenhagen, Denmark; Vienna, Austria; Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; Helsinki, Finland; Rome, Italy; Athens, Greece; Cologne, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Germany; Chicago, New York, U.S.A.; Tel-Aviv, Israel; New Delhi, India; and Hong Kong.

There were 111 Canadian officers employed in the 28 Immigration offices abroad at the 31st of December, 1957, in addition to 296 locally engaged staff.

Immigration offices abroad recorded greatly increased activity in 1957 by comparison with previous years. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, medical examinations totalled 151,293, against 117,862 in 1956 and 47,449 in 1955. Medical cards certifying that Canadian medical requirements had been met were issued to 118,798 persons. In addition, 9,162 immigrant and non-immigrant visas were issued to aliens. Immigration officers visited 1,464 centres and gave lectures and showed films at 478 meetings which were attended by 96,020 persons. Of that number, 42,518 prospective immigrants received further information and guidance from counselling officers in personal interviews.

All immigration offices in Europe experienced a markedly increased activity. Medical examinations totalled 190,086 resulting in the issuance of 131,320 immigrant visas. This compares with 154,760 medical examinations and 99,795 immigrant visas in 1956. In their promotional and selection work in Europe, officers visited 549 centres and held 517 meetings which were attended by 26,112 persons. At personal interviews following the meetings, 3,786 persons received additional information and advice with regard to immigrant prospects in Canada.

At Hong Kong, a total of 1,426 immigrant visas were issued to Chinese and 55 immigrant visas to persons other than Chinese. In addition, 660 non-immigrant visas were issued. Medical examinations totalled 2,744. As a service to the Citizenship Registration Branch, the Immigration office in Hong Kong registered the birth of 12 Canadian citizens, accepted one Declaration of Retention of Citizenship and 11 Declarations of Resumption of Citizenship. As a service to the Department of External Affairs, it issued 74 Canadian passports and 43 Canadian Emergency Certificates. Also 44 passports were renewed.

At the Immigration offices in Chicago and New York, a total of 4,045 persons were interviewed and counselled on opportunities in Canada.

Table 1
Immigration to Canada by Calendar Years, 1852-1957

1852.....	29,307	1878.....	29,807	1904.....	131,252	1931.....	27,530
1853.....	29,464	1879.....	40,492	1905.....	141,465	1932.....	20,591
1854.....	37,263	1880.....	38,505	1906.....	211,653	1933.....	14,382
1855.....	25,296	1881.....	47,991	1907.....	272,409	1934.....	12,476
1856.....	22,544	1882.....	112,458	1908.....	143,326	1935.....	11,277
1857.....	33,854	1883.....	133,624	1909.....	173,694	1936.....	11,643
1858.....	12,339	1884.....	103,824	1910.....	286,839	1937.....	15,101
1859.....	6,300	1885.....	79,169	1911.....	331,288	1938.....	17,244
1860.....	6,276	1886.....	69,152	1912.....	375,756	1939.....	16,994
1861.....	13,589	1887.....	84,526	1913.....	400,870	1940.....	11,324
1862.....	18,294	1888.....	88,766	1914.....	150,484	1941.....	9,329
1863.....	21,000	1889.....	91,600	1915.....	36,665	1942.....	7,576
1864.....	24,779	1890.....	75,067	1916.....	55,914	1943.....	8,504
1865.....	18,958	1891.....	82,165	1917.....	72,910	1944.....	12,801
1866.....	11,427	1892.....	30,996	1918.....	41,845	1945.....	22,722
1867.....	14,666	1893.....	29,633	1919.....	107,698	1946.....	71,719
1868.....	12,765	1894.....	20,829	1920.....	138,824	1947.....	64,127
1869.....	18,630	1895.....	18,790	1921.....	91,728	1948.....	125,414
1870.....	24,706	1896.....	16,835	1922.....	64,224	1949.....	95,217
1871.....	27,773	1897.....	21,716	1923.....	133,729	1950.....	73,912
1872.....	36,578	1898.....	31,900	1924.....	124,164	1951.....	194,391
1873.....	50,050	1899.....	44,543	1925.....	84,907	1952.....	164,498
1874.....	39,373	1900.....	41,681	1926.....	135,982	1953.....	168,868
1875.....	27,382	1901.....	55,747	1927.....	158,886	1954.....	154,227
1876.....	25,633	1902.....	89,102	1928.....	166,783	1955.....	109,946
1877.....	27,082	1903.....	138,660	1929.....	164,993	1956.....	164,857
				1930.....	104,806	1957.....	282,164

Table 2
Age Groups of Immigrants by Sex and Marital Status, Calendar Year 1957

Age Group	Grand Total	MALES						FEMALES					
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
0- 4.....	26,185	13,524	13,524					12,661	12,661				
5- 9.....	24,414	12,620	12,620					11,794	11,794				
10-14.....	15,787	8,193	8,193					7,594	7,594				
15-19.....	19,029	10,882	10,752	129		1		9,047	7,375	1,663	5	2	2
20-24.....	53,792	29,898	24,281	5,562	9	28	18	23,894	11,070	12,675	28	89	32
25-29.....	50,570	29,328	13,620	15,434	34	162	78	21,242	5,599	15,302	50	223	68
30-34.....	35,143	20,097	4,595	15,149	44	241	68	15,046	2,466	12,156	89	271	64
35-39.....	22,311	12,892	1,632	10,943	38	217	62	9,419	1,043	7,878	158	288	52
40-44.....	12,215	6,907	605	6,040	57	160	45	5,308	516	4,316	210	215	51
45-49.....	8,400	4,602	373	4,037	46	107	39	3,798	337	2,883	337	196	45
50-54.....	5,090	2,331	157	2,059	63	38	14	2,759	185	1,784	546	158	86
55-59.....	3,280	1,298	52	1,134	73	27	12	1,982	113	1,043	677	94	55
60-64.....	2,223	666	20	564	63	13	6	1,557	76	604	787	51	39
65-69.....	1,470	521	18	397	95	7	4	949	39	257	618	19	16
70 and over.....	1,355	467	25	240	192	6	4	888	49	133	681	14	11
Total.....	282,164	154,226	90,467	61,688	714	1,007	350	127,938	60,917	60,694	4,186	1,620	521

Table 3

Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1957

Ethnic Origin	Total	Province of Destination										
		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories
Albanian.....	22					5	13	3			1	
Arabian.....	87			1	2	44	33		1	4	2	
Armenian.....	272					148	115			1	8	
Austrian.....	2,293	1		20	2	442	1,203	99	49	136	338	3
Belgian.....	2,786			14		1,549	927	42	4	118	132	
British.....	112,828	326	66	1,026	415	13,191	71,549	3,004	1,502	6,628	15,023	98
English.....	72,476	192	46	702	261	8,587	45,513	1,838	958	4,260	10,054	65
Irish.....	14,336	60	5	108	44	1,857	9,306	304	251	972	1,418	11
Scottish.....	23,514	63	14	194	98	2,455	15,154	785	248	1,210	3,272	21
Welsh.....	2,502	11	1	22	12	292	1,576	77	45	186	279	1
Bulgarian.....	59			2		16	27	1		3	10	
Chinese.....	1,662	10	5	22	2	196	494	56	121	155	601	
Czech and Slovak.....	307	1		4		69	143	7	4	20	59	
Danish.....	7,790	2	2	42	53	313	3,157	269	162	1,767	2,008	15
East Indian.....	324			1	1	51	105	7	3	4	152	
Egyptian.....	52					30	13	3		1	5	
Estonian.....	221	2			1	23	150	1		4	40	
Finnish.....	2,829	2		2	1	143	2,311	17	2	37	314	
French.....	5,471	6	6	22	13	4,533	607	55	22	59	146	2
German.....	29,564	42	3	146	65	4,179	14,823	2,297	590	3,122	4,262	35
Greek.....	5,631	1	1	89	12	2,581	2,502	97	73	60	215	
Hungarian.....	29,825		11	712	619	7,960	9,191	2,832	854	3,300	4,344	2
Icelandic.....	56					1	13	2	1		39	
Iranian.....	24			1	1	6	10	6				
Italian.....	29,443	4	1	64	56	8,558	17,108	552	157	977	1,958	8
Japanese.....	178			1	3	10	58	10	1	5	90	
Jewish.....	5,472	8		132	49	2,456	2,169	256	36	105	261	
Latvian.....	415					46	345	1		20	3	
Lebanese.....	348		1	24	1	45	216	3	10	44	4	
Lithuanian.....	168					26	123	3	3	4	9	
Luxemburger.....	124					72	34		1	4	13	
Maltese.....	654					183	450			2	19	
Mexican.....	15			1		2	7	2			3	
Negro.....	634			3		383	221	4	8	5	8	2
Netherlander.....	12,310	1	12	135	77	955	6,403	571	123	1,708	2,317	8
Norwegian.....	1,337			6	2	83	266	16	29	94	830	11
Polish.....	2,909			11	7	594	1,783	157	55	171	131	
Portuguese.....	4,748	3		31	23	1,687	1,746	104	85	236	833	
Roumanian.....	206			2	4	71	96	9	2	7	15	
Russian.....	375			1	2	115	152	41	3	16	45	
Spanish.....	1,182	5		3	3	874	212	3	2	15	65	
Swedish.....	763		1	4	2	60	268	22	3	87	316	
Swiss.....	1,294	3		6		529	520	24	7	49	156	
Syrian.....	76			4		30	33	1			8	
Turkish.....	91			2		48	35			5	1	
Ukrainian.....	494					75	308	43	6	42	20	
Yugoslavian.....	5,725	1	1	23	34	1,023	2,697	652	100	590	603	1
Others.....	92		1	1		31	44	6	1	4	4	
From the U.S.A.....	11,008	77	23	231	224	1,637	4,417	336	407	1,522	2,117	17
Total.....	282,164	495	134	2,789	1,674	55,073	147,097	11,614	4,427	21,131	37,528	202

Table
Immigration to Canada by

No.	Ethnic Origin	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1929	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1934	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1939	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1944	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1949	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1954
1	Albanian	120	42	28	1	88	146
2	Arabian	26	11	12	.....	34	187
3	Armenian	366	52	26	14	50	350
4	Austrian* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Belgian	7,690	733	676	135	3,489	7,301
6	British	327,587	86,549	30,217	36,730	197,334	202,514
7	English	169,992	48,459	18,298	25,500	134,931	122,392
8	Irish	58,054	14,847	4,967	5,046	19,139	28,013
9	Scottish	87,757	21,331	6,400	5,606	39,144	48,474
10	Welsh	11,784	1,912	552	578	4,120	3,935
11	Bulgarian	964	406	117	5	160	664
12	Chinese	4	3	1	.....	908	10,668
13	Czech and Slovak	20,797	4,952	5,329	300	4,280	6,686
14	Danish	14,226	1,857	390	245	2,099	10,911
15	East Indian	289	262	78	10	280	665
16	Estonian	423	102	27	6	5,161	8,261
17	Finnish	20,073	3,155	382	99	657	8,939
18	French	18,720	13,094	4,523	3,962	9,838	21,197
19	German†	74,302	19,933	5,342	1,756	13,502	144,056
20	Greek	2,691	823	539	141	2,406	10,649
21	Hungarian	25,807	5,171	2,269	228	3,202	9,061
22	Icelandic	265	84	35	26	76	190
23	Iranian	31	3	4	2	11	51
24	Italian	11,721	3,135	1,912	446	12,038	104,736
25	Japanese	2,094	743	420	49	24	145
26	Jewish	21,111	7,287	4,532	1,908	20,117	22,191
27	Latvian	327	50	25	17	6,382	7,165
28	Lithuanian	4,546	827	223	39	7,950	3,694
29	Maltese	153	33	13	7	1,002	4,831
30	Mexican	8	1	10	5	19	51
31	Negro	1,753	574	129	261	885	1,005
32	Netherlander	10,588	2,500	1,400	878	24,627	86,028
33	North American Indian	94	77	31	76	127	96
34	Norwegian	19,250	2,621	576	450	1,846	5,026
35	Polish	31,187	7,207	2,608	484	30,071	31,217
36	Portuguese	82	35	20	30	218	2,437
37	Roumanian	1,706	468	337	41	1,054	2,320
38	Russian	5,678	1,490	672	196	2,970	4,999
39	Spanish	264	121	77	109	341	1,683
40	Swedish	16,853	2,167	538	409	1,141	3,038
41	Swiss	3,056	558	397	168	979	4,752
42	Syrian	755	231	139	78	238	1,055
43	Turkish	53	13	2	1	13	110
44	Ukrainian	49,771	10,124	6,184	111	18,928	15,304
45	Yugoslavian	16,120	2,291	2,019	111	4,654	11,072
46	Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
47	Total	711,551	179,785	72,259	49,534	379,199	755,896

*Included with German prior to 1953.

†Includes Austrian up to and including 1952; also in the five year period ended Dec. 31, 1954.

4

Ethnic Origin, 1925-1957

1955			1956			1957			No.
From Over- seas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Over- seas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Over- seas	From U.S.A.	Total	
21	.....	21	5	1	6	22	4	26	1
56	.....	56	86	1	87	87	4	91	2
131	13	144	181	8	189	272	13	285	3
1,779	56	1,835	2,948	34	2,982	2,293	71	2,364	4
988	27	1,015	2,127	16	2,143	2,786	25	2,811	5
39,150	5,317	35,467	51,319	5,268	56,587	112,828	5,708	118,536	6
19,556	2,866	22,422	32,389	2,815	35,204	72,476	3,070	75,546	7
3,665	1,245	4,910	6,962	1,280	8,242	14,336	1,492	15,828	8
6,210	1,079	7,289	10,939	1,048	11,987	23,514	1,019	24,533	9
719	127	846	1,029	125	1,154	2,502	127	2,629	10
39	2	41	30	3	33	59	.....	59	11
2,575	27	2,602	2,093	10	2,103	1,662	24	1,686	12
252	102	354	297	50	347	307	53	360	13
1,393	103	1,496	3,642	71	3,713	7,790	93	7,883	14
245	4	249	330	2	332	324	10	334	15
186	8	194	162	4	166	221	5	226	16
632	20	652	1,094	34	1,128	2,829	55	2,884	17
2,225	716	2,941	3,106	662	3,768	5,471	743	6,214	18
18,119	1,506	19,625	26,610	1,386	27,996	29,564	1,627	31,191	19
3,014	43	3,057	5,236	38	5,274	5,631	75	5,706	20
427	51	478	4,274	66	4,340	29,825	86	29,911	21
19	6	25	41	.....	41	56	5	61	22
13	2	15	10	1	11	24	.....	24	23
20,217	298	20,545	29,806	258	30,064	29,443	320	29,763	24
97	5	102	120	4	124	178	7	185	25
1,084	576	1,660	1,632	558	2,190	5,472	565	6,037	26
340	16	356	343	8	342	415	19	434	27
158	33	191	190	26	216	168	22	190	28
349	6	355	378	3	381	654	3	657	29
6	5	11	23	4	27	15	5	20	30
310	104	414	504	68	572	634	89	723	31
6,929	399	7,328	7,956	301	8,257	12,310	410	12,720	32
.....	28	28	.....	31	31	.....	24	24	33
709	189	898	842	169	1,011	1,337	199	1,536	34
1,886	187	2,073	2,269	169	2,438	2,909	187	3,096	35
1,427	12	1,439	1,971	13	1,984	4,748	20	4,768	36
93	12	105	137	16	153	206	7	213	37
241	56	297	234	54	288	375	67	442	38
289	46	335	532	39	571	1,182	53	1,235	39
271	217	488	387	209	596	763	228	991	40
597	83	680	1,044	71	1,115	1,204	64	1,358	41
301	25	326	475	19	494	424	29	453	42
18	2	20	48	8	56	91	2	93	43
516	44	560	540	38	578	494	36	530	44
1,375	41	1,416	1,993	50	2,043	5,725	46	5,771	45
47	5	52	74	6	80	268	5	273	46
99,554	10,392	109,946	155,080	9,777	164,857	271,156	11,008	282,164	47

Table
Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Country

No.	Ethnic Origin	Total	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP																							
			Albania	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Bulgaria	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	India	Iran	Ireland	Israel	Italy
1	Albanian.....	26			7																					
2	Arabian.....	91			1								2				10						1		3	
3	Armenian.....	285											33				47		28				4		2	1
4	Austrian.....	2,364			13	2,055	3						3				5	29		12					1	12
5	Belgian.....	2,811					2,722										22	1								2
6	British.....	113,536	1	22,166	1	3	1	2	1	1	12	6	5	21	24	1	4	1	11	16,322					5	
7	English.....	75,546	1	21,705	1	3	1	1	1		7	5		5	19	23	1	3	10					47	1	
8	Irish.....	15,828			203				1			2					2	1		1	1		16,257		3	
9	Scottish.....	24,533			230							3									1		14		1	
10	Welsh.....	2,629			28							1											2			
11	Bulgarian.....	59			4				16								1									
12	Chinese.....	1,686			2					1,555																
13	Czech and Slovak.....	360	1	60	11	4	3				10					5	17	1	6					1	1	
14	Danish.....	7,883	1	15	2	1			1	1	7,687			7	1	8										
15	Egyptian.....	52											26		1				2							
16	Estonian.....	226	1	51									23			2	5									
17	Finnish.....	2,884			2		13					3		2,787		1									1	
18	French.....	6,214	1	14	1	68				2	1		2		5,063	15							3		11	
19	German.....	31,191	16	77	244	14	15	1				25		2	41	27,991	15	53					2		11	
20	Greek.....	5,706		9	2		2	2				4			28	45,425	3							1	1	
21	Hungarian.....	29,911	4	49	15	3	7					1	1		16	61	29,269						6	2	2	
22	Icelandic.....	61															1			52						
23	East Indian.....	334							10												162				1	
24	Iranian.....	24														3	1			2		11				
25	Italian.....	29,763	38	35	4	27	11					1	5		210	8	3	1					17		28,766	
26	Japanese.....	185																								
27	Jewish.....	6,037	7	19	25	11	17			1	9	52			325	47	11	2,406			1	5	31	517	63	
28	Latvian.....	434	7	17		1	1		1		1				2	17	1	1		2						
29	Lebanese.....	361	1	3			1						8		2											
30	Lithuanian.....	190	1	13		1	4										6		2							
31	Luxemburger.....	127				1																			2	
32	Maltese.....	657			5								2			3										
33	Mexican.....	20	2																							
34	Negro.....	723															2									
35	Netherlander.....	12,720	1	21	3	24	2	1				9				7	45	1					3		3	
36	North American Indian.....	21																								
37	Norwegian.....	1,536			5					1	11					1	2			1						
38	Polish.....	3,096	38	48	12	10	7					9			117	69		3				13	4			
39	Portuguese.....	4,768			2			8								10					1					
40	Roumanian.....	213			6	28	1								6	27		21					3	2		
41	Russian.....	442	1	19	6	2	16					1	3		42	25	2	2			1	1			1	
42	Spanish.....	1,235	15	2		2	1						1		168										1	
43	Swedish.....	991			5							10			8	1			1							
44	Swiss.....	1,358			4	4										4	2								3	
45	Syrian.....	92			4								4			4								2		
46	Turkish.....	93											2		1	6		2								
47	Ukrainian.....	530		31	4	6	4								9	20		1		1						
48	Yugoslavian.....	5,771	11	26	80		5			1		2			19	81	6	11						1	46	
49	Others.....	91		3	1							1				2	5		2							
50	TOTAL.....	282,164	1,148	2,738	2,498	2,917	105	18	15	1,560	14	7,780	156	23	2,811	6,204	28,513	5,498	31,801	53	177	26	6,398	537	28,935	

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Table
Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last

No.	Country of Last Permanent Residence	Total	ETHNIC ORIGIN																			
			Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German	
								Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh										
1	Algeria.....	483						1	1												378	
2	Arabia, Saudi.....	4																				
3	Argentina.....	467			1	2		17	16			1								1		45
4	Australia.....	2,772	8	1	3	11		2,137	1,597	227	230	83	3	2	63	13	56	2	23			72
5	Austria.....	5,714	3			1,912		12	10		1	1	10	1	33	3						301
6	Belgium.....	3,909	1		1	6	2,702	31	26	4		1			9	1			11	102		28
7	Bermuda.....	157				1		94	74	5	14	1				2			1	4		1
8	Brazil.....	404			2			18	15		3				6		2			2		38
9	Bulgaria.....	23						3	2				13			1						
10	Ceylon.....	12						2	1		1											
11	China.....	856			1			1	2						828	3	1				1	1
12	Czechoslovakia.....	20						1							12					1		1
13	Denmark.....	7,683						25	17	3	5					7,535			7			33
14	Egypt.....	421		7	45	6		15	13	1		1				4	36			5		
15	Estonia.....	4						1		1								3				
16	Finland.....	2,684						7	7										2,658	1		1
17	France.....	5,869	1	13	52	8	17	170	134	11	23	2	7		11	4			1	3,797		64
18	Germany.....	28,430				2	113	8	160	133	7	16	4	5	2	31	13	1	9	2	34	27,400
19	Greece.....	5,460	1		73	1		9	7		2		1		1							12
20	Hong Kong.....	866					2	52	27	9	14	2		778						1		2
21	Hungary.....	31,643				10		4	3	1			1		6	17			1	1		40
22	Iceland.....	59														6						1
23	India.....	186						21	19	2									1			
24	Iran.....	16			1			2	1		1											2
25	Ireland, Republic.....	5,358					1	5,245	135	5,079	29	2								6		8
26	Israel.....	482		3	2	1		1			1				1	1			1			2
27	Italy.....	27,740	6			3	1	10	7	1	2		15		3	2				17		16
28	Japan.....	223						16	6	8	2				3							1
29	Latvia.....	11																				
30	Lebanon.....	401		46	18			5	4		1									2		
31	Lithuania.....	6																				
32	Luxembourg.....	205					6	6	6					1						13		24
33	Malta.....	586						25	24	1							1			1		
34	Mexico.....	124						8	8		1											
35	Morocco.....	920	1	3				4	2			2							1	2		33
36	Netherlands, The.....	11,934				5	11	49	39	8	2				1					441		5
37	New Zealand.....	573				2		496	353	53	80	10			2	3	4	1		13		50
38	Norway.....	1,340						22	16	2	4						2			6		2
39	Pakistan.....	83	3	1				9	8	1							24			3		1
40	Poland.....	690													1					1		3
41	Portugal.....	4,423						5	4		1											2
42	Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	139						123	94	13	10	6								1		3
43	Roumania.....	49																				9
44	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	24						1	1											23		
45	Spain.....	613						1	1													2
46	Sweden.....	1,093				8		9	7		2						66		56	109		78
47	Switzerland.....	1,800		7	39	4		29	21	5	2	1	2		3	2				1	60	225
48	Syria.....	18	1	2				2	1	1												
49	Tunisia.....	109													1				2		18	3
50	Turkey.....	129			34			4			1	3								1		
51	United Kingdom.....	108,989	4	19	153	28	102,994	68,886	8,821	22,912	2,375			14	99	66	12	76	22	211		607
52	Union of South Africa.....	464			1		2	286	230	17	35	4				5		1	1	16		37
53	U.S.S.R.....	19						2			1								2			1
54	United States.....	11,008	4	4	13	71	25	5,708	3,070	1,492	1,019	127		24	53	93		5	55	743	1,627	
55	Yugoslavia.....	1,048	2			1							1									5
56	Africa, British, n.e.s.....	80						48	34	4	9	1			4					7		6
57	Africa, not British, n.e.s.....	354				1		10	7	1	2									219		1
58	Asia, British, n.e.s.....	57						45	35		10		1				5					1
59	Asia, not British, n.e.s.....	40						13	11		2				5							
60	Central America, British.....	2						2	1	1												
61	Central America, not British.....	22					1	5	3		2				1					3		1
62	Europe, British, n.e.s.....	3					1															
63	Europe, not British, n.e.s.....	6																				
64	South America, British.....	188						32	23	2	7				1							1
65	South America, not British, n.e.s.....	1,317				6	1	84	66	3	15				6	2	1	9	3	9		696
66	West Indies, British.....	1,162				1	1	408	302	37	63	6			18				1	25		53
67	West Indies, not British.....	95						21	15	1	5									7		3
68	Other Countries, British.....	53		8	4	3		18	16	1		1					1					2
69	Other Countries, not British.....	42						6	4	2					3							
Total.....		282,164	26	91	285	2,364	2,811	118,536	75,546	15,828	24,533	2,629	59	1,686	360	7,883	52	226	2,884	6,214	31,191	

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Creek	Hungarian	Icelandic	East Indian	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others	No.
4 1 10 8 2	2 13 53 116 30				16 189 42 10 697		28 8 16 54 31	1 32 21 1 2		3 3 24 1 2			12																
16 5 1 5 51	17 2 2 2 2				68		32 14 10 6	3 3 18						8															
30 5, 353	47 166 1 2 2		1 3 2		679 29 2		317 77 13 34 1	16 34 1 22	5 1 1	4 22		4		2															
13	29, 077		1 2		3		2, 411	1		3																			
			50				1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1																					
			160				34 454 56 5 1	1 1 1 1 1																					
			6				176																						
			1				3																						
			11				23																						
			2				26, 664																						
			8				4																						
			1				1																						
			2				27																						
			9				9																						
			3				3																						
			22				380																						
			11				46																						
			3				4																						
			11				1																						
			58				65																						
			1				6																						
			2				9																						
			1				6																						
			2				9																						
			34				9																						
			6				15																						
			11				65																						
			3				21																						
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			34				9																						
			6				15																						
			11				65																						
			3				21																						
			2				2																						
			1				6																						
			2				9																						
			34				9																						

Table

Intended Occupation by Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas,

No.	Intended Occupation	ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																				
		Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German	Greek
							Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh											
1	<i>Managerial</i> Owners, Managers, officials.....			9	5	3	387	292	31	56	8	1	2	5	5	3	1	1		25	14	5
2	<i>Professional</i> Accountants and auditors.....	1	1		3	4	504	346	59	88	11		1	2	5	2		3		30	14	8
3	Architects.....		1	2	1		226	160	20	38	8		1	1	13					5	17	2
4	Chemists (other than pharmacists).....			1	5	2	278	196	20	52	10		3	5	2	3		2		10	21	5
5	Dentists.....				1		16	11	1	4					1	1				1	6	1
6	Draftsmen and designers.....			3	6	14	1,678	1,268	86	289	35	1	2	7	11	4		5	6	66	115	3
7	Aeronautical engineers.....					2	218	179	13	22	4		1		2	1	1				1	2
8	Chemical engineers.....			1			49	34	5	8	2			1	4				2	5	2	
9	Civil engineers (and other prof. engineers n.e.s.).....			3	6		605	390	104	98	13	1	4	3	16	4		3	2	9	21	5
10	Forestry engineers.....					1	10	9		1				1						1	1	
11	Electrical engineers.....	2	2		4	2	627	457	41	114	15		3	1	5	3			3	11	28	5
12	Mechanical engineers.....				7	2	430	328	27	64	11		1	1	13	2			5	3	37	8
13	Metallurgical engineers.....				1		21	16	1	2	2					1	1	1			1	
14	Mining engineers.....				1	1	48	33	6	7	2									2		
15	Laboratory technicians and assistants.....				4	7	432	315	32	74	11		1	1	11	2	1	1	2	16	69	3
16	Graduate nurses.....	2	1		12	5	1,283	761	281	195	46		3	4	23	6		5	7	23	81	2
17	Physicians and surgeons.....		1		5	1	311	149	62	84	16	2		4	1	11		1		8	18	3
18	Teachers and professors.....			3	9	10	1,292	867	124	230	71	1	4	3	5	4			1	50	23	5
19	Other professional workers.....			6	29	23	1,954	1,384	194	310	66	2	7	14	31	10	1	2	7	101	177	5
20	TOTAL.....	6	22	95	75	75	9,982	6,903	1,076	1,680	323	7	31	48	143	54	4	24	33	336	637	59
21	<i>Clerical</i> Stenographers and typists.....	2	3	32	19		5,034	3,456	522	970	86		6	9	27	9		3	15	148	279	15
22	Other clerical workers.....	1	2	4	51	57	6,898	4,388	953	1,388	169	2	8	17	166	11	5	8	59	210	722	43
23	TOTAL.....	1	4	7	83	76	11,932	7,844	1,475	2,358	255	2	14	26	193	20	5	11	74	358	1,001	58
24	<i>Transportation</i> Air pilots, captains and mates, railway conduc- tors, locomotive engi- neers, etc.....					2	247	160	16	70	1		1	1	18			1	1	17	9	1
25	Other transportation workers.....	2	1	3	11	13	1,683	951	335	364	33	2		2	85	1			67	88	180	36
26	TOTAL.....	2	1	3	11	15	1,930	1,111	351	434	34	2	1	3	103	1		1	68	105	189	37
27	<i>Communication</i> Communication workers.....	1	1		2	1	881	595	100	172	14		1		13	4		1	4	18	42	1
28	<i>Commercial</i> Commercial travellers and salesmen.....		4	6	13		2,152	1,445	304	356	47		6	3	70	3			10	63	82	7
29	Sales clerks.....		3	16	13		1,512	739	302	452	19		18	1	58			1	13	49	178	10
30	Other trading workers.....		2	2		9	460	313	47	85	15		3	2	18	2	1	1	1	30	53	8
31	TOTAL.....	2	9	24	35	35	4,124	2,497	653	893	81		27	6	146	5	1	2	24	142	313	25

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and Total from the United States, Calendar Year 1957

Ethnic Origin (Overseas)																											Total from Overseas	From United States	Total Immigration	No.
Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others				
8	1	1	18	1	63	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	27	1	5	...	2	4	5	4	1	3	1	...	1	...	617	599	1,216	1
30	9	...	48	4	1	...	...	5	3	...	13	1	8	4	1	2	2	3	5	2	...	2	...	721	41	762	2	
60	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	5	6	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	5	...	373	9	382	3	
64	...	1	3	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	2	9	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	3	2	...	463	22	485	4	
19	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	57	2	59	5	
181	...	1	18	...	23	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	99	5	48	2	1	2	4	3	24	1	2	5	14	2	2,368	35	2,403	6
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	242	3	245	7	
47	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	139	16	155	8	
79	...	1	7	...	19	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	27	5	19	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	10	1	865	43	908	9	
9	25	...	...	25	10
64	...	1	3	...	25	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	16	7	14	2	...	4	1	7	19	1	...	2	3	870	21	891	11	
107	2	...	27	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	21	7	9	2	1	4	1	8	8	1	...	4	1	716	36	752	12	
2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	13	
14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	23	94	14	
135	8	...	24	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	51	4	6	1	2	1	2	4	10	...	...	9	1	815	27	842	15	
40	7	...	9	3	...	2	1	51	54	...	51	9	3	...	3	3	5	7	15	...	...	2	2	1,671	58	1,729	16	
117	10	...	49	2	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	6	2	...	4	9	...	1	1	...	5	...	589	46	635	17	
111	1	1	8	...	50	...	1	1	2	3	11	...	26	6	5	1	...	3	8	2	5	1	1	8	1	1,667	171	1,838	18	
376	...	2	49	3	107	3	2	4	2	3	11	...	121	12	39	3	2	12	12	12	15	...	6	6	17	14	3,202	601	3,803	19
1,456	1	7	128	3	419	31	10	8	7	18	...	90	481	64	179	21	11	36	53	50	112	7	13	19	82	24	14,886	1,154	16,040	20
109	23	1	143	1	4	5	...	5	1	25	115	15	24	33	2	10	25	16	46	2	2	3	6	...	6,217	163	6,380	21
568	3	1	58	5	228	7	12	5	2	37	40	...	488	51	52	66	3	11	37	51	115	3	1	7	30	3	10,148	301	10,449	22
677	3	1	81	6	371	8	16	10	2	42	1	65	603	66	76	99	5	21	62	67	161	5	3	10	36	3	16,365	464	16,829	23
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	9	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	348	33	381	24
604	268	...	39	5	...	...	...	14	7	...	113	24	23	230	1	3	14	13	16	...	1	5	121	2	3,677	69	3,746	25
617	269	...	39	5	...	...	...	15	7	...	131	33	24	231	1	3	15	16	17	...	1	5	122	2	4,025	102	4,127	26
46	1	...	6	...	13	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	24	6	2	5	...	...	5	4	3	...	...	2	7	1	1,100	27	1,127	27
47	...	1	11	1	120	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	98	7	13	12	...	4	7	8	9	3	1	2	6	1	2,777	249	3,026	28
54	...	1	24	...	74	1	4	1	3	4	...	1	86	7	6	2	...	1	2	4	20	1	1	1	5	...	2,175	56	2,231	29
76	9	...	58	...	4	1	37	3	4	2	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	...	810	65	875	30
177	...	2	44	1	252	1	11	2	3	5	...	4	221	17	23	16	1	7	12	16	38	5	2	3	13	1	5,762	370	6,132	31

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and Total from the United States Calendar Year 1957—Continued

Ethnic Origin (Overseas)																												Total from Overseas	From United States	Total Immigration	No.
Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others					
2	...		1	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	2	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	375	52	427	32	
182	1	...	136	...	40	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	40	...	2	7	1	3	2	3	3	...	6	...	1	16	2	1,192	16	1,208	33
110	...	...	13	...	11	4	...	1	1	1	...	26	118	...	17	15	3	...	2	7	5	15	...	1	10	...	1,418	45	1,463	34	
129	1	...	45	...	8	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	37	...	4	12	2	1	2	6	3	27	...	5	33	2	913	19	932	35	
1,325	1	1	1,970	...	94	19	15	4	4	28	22	13	480	42	108	40	20	19	49	16	140	4	6	13	425	3	10,160	85	10,245	36	
299	...		94	...	47	5	3	...	2	14	...	7	74	8	35	6	2	3	16	5	34	...	2	3	23	2	3,562	164	3,726	37	
2,045	2	1	2,258	...	200	30	19	6	8	49	2	251	749	73	177	52	26	26	81	32	222	4	8	23	507	9	17,245	329	17,574	38	
7	...		5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	174	52	226	39	
1,191	1	1	888	6	35	14	13	4	5	20	...	4	639	28	72	2,190	6	6	247	25	58	3	...	18	845	4	10,528	84	10,612	40	
1,198	1	1	893	6	37	14	14	4	5	20	...	4	641	28	79	2,193	7	7	247	25	58	3	...	18	847	4	10,702	136	10,838	41	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	4	28	42	
63	...	...	17	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	29	4	2	...	...	5	26	...	4	...	1	2	147	...	723	76	799	43
63	...	...	17	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	33	4	2	...	...	5	26	...	4	...	1	2	148	...	747	80	827	44
487	...	...	58	...	1	10	...	3	2	...	...	1	20	5	46	1	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	8	28	...	1,694	9	1,703	46
13	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	84	38	122	47
6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	37	4	41	48
506	...	...	65	...	2	12	...	3	2	1	...	1	22	6	48	1	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	8	33	...	1,815	51	1,866	49
42	...	...	3	...	8	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	33	2	7	4	...	...	4	3	...	6	...	...	1	...	666	8	674	50	
783	...	...	181	...	48	5	5	3	3	6	...	5	87	11	36	22	1	9	12	9	...	19	1	2	6	122	...	3,398	30	3,428	51
123	...	...	87	...	18	1	...	1	3	4	...	...	76	5	10	17	...	...	1	7	...	10	1	...	1	23	...	1,022	8	1,030	52
114	...	...	24	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	35	...	...	349	4	353	53
9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	4	155	54
247	...	...	951	...	4	3	1	1	3	3	...	2	49	12	12	12	1	...	12	10	7	2	...	3	97	...	3,112	10	3,122	55	
145	...	...	30	...	24	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	44	2	10	2	...	1	4	1	...	8	...	2	20	...	...	852	11	863	56
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	57
146	...	...	55	...	23	...	1	2	...	4	...	4	14	4	4	4	2	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	96	1	1,085	2	1,087	58	
251	1	...	530	...	27	14	4	3	4	23	1	6	208	91	19	23	5	5	17	14	26	...	1	6	149	3	4,380	54	4,434	59	
10	9	...	15	2	18	2	3	2	302	3	305	60
39	9	...	1	3	...	1	16	9	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	339	45	384	61
1	1	23	...	23	62

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Table

Intended Occupation by Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas

No.	Intended Occupation	ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																				
		Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German	Greek
							Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh											
	<i>Not stated</i>																					
109	Not stated and unknown	1	1	3	5	265	154	42	63	6	1	8	2	17	.....	7	38	57	18			
110	TOTAL WORKERS	14	43	132	1,358	1,211	60,511	37,185	9,072	12,879	1,375	32	356	207	3,486	161	18	129	1,351	2,779	17,472	3,848
	<i>Dependents</i>																					
111	Wives	1	12	58	406	642	20,384	13,840	1,969	4,055	520	8	913	43	1,508	58	13	38	506	1,103	5,102	616
112	Children	4	21	65	430	888	39,290	20,435	3,096	6,186	573	15	304	45	2,732	82	20	48	937	1,449	5,966	863
113	Others	3	11	17	99	45	1,643	1,016	199	394	34	4	89	12	64	23	1	6	35	140	1,024	304
114	TOTAL DEPENDENTS	8	44	140	935	1,575	52,317	35,291	5,264	10,635	1,127	27	1,306	100	4,304	163	34	92	1,478	2,692	12,092	1,783
115	TOTAL IMMIGRATION	22	87	272	2,293	2,786	112,828	72,476	14,336	23,514	2,502	59	1,662	307	7,790	324	52	221	2,829	5,471	29,564	5,631

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and Total from the United States, Calendar year 1957—Concluded

ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																											Total from Overseas	From United States	Total Immigration	No.
Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others				
64	...	...	26	4	21	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	50	5	9	4	1	...	3	4	6	...	1	5	2	634	27	661	109	
18,822	17	15	13,348	26	2,636	227	163	89	74	384	6	492	5,358	729	1,287	3,583	127	180	696	440	962	41	44	244	4,020	63	147,181	4,330	151,511	110
4,653	11	2	6,766	92	1,097	72	56	37	21	108	8	40	2,586	228	563	560	32	73	265	130	159	12	21	77	813	17	49,910	2,623	52,533	111
5,347	26	7	8,023	47	1,505	98	112	38	25	145	1	82	4,180	352	864	593	26	89	197	177	146	16	20	162	779	11	67,227	3,446	70,673	112
1,003	2	...	1,306	13	234	18	17	4	4	17	...	20	186	28	195	12	21	33	24	16	27	7	6	11	113	1	6,838	609	7,447	113
11,003	39	9	16,095	152	2,836	188	185	79	50	270	9	142	6,952	608	1,622	1,165	79	195	486	323	332	35	47	250	1,705	29	123,975	6,678	130,653	114
29,825	56	24	29,443	178	5,472	415	348	168	124	654	15	634	12,310	1,337	2,909	4,748	206	375	1,182	763	1,294	76	91	494	5,725	92	271,156	11,908	282,164	115

Table 8

Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1957

Intended Occupation	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION										
	Total	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia Yukon and Northwest Territories
<i>Managerial</i>											
Owners, Managers, officials	1,216	4	...	11	9	270	555	22	24	110	209 2
<i>Professional</i>											
Accountants and Auditors	762	...	...	3	7	203	364	21	5	55	104
Architects	382	...	...	8	2	78	171	13	7	16	87
Chemists (other than pharmacists) ...	485	...	...	6	2	147	244	7	7	28	42 1
Dentists	59	1	...	4	...	14	22	4	1	2	11
Draftsmen and designers	2,403	2	...	9	2	624	1,397	45	12	101	211
Aeronautical engineers	245	1	...	3	...	100	111	7	2	4	17
Chemical engineers	155	...	...	1	...	52	73	7	...	10	12
Civil engineers (and other prof. engineers n.e.s.)	908	4	...	8	4	231	418	17	14	43	169
Forestry engineers	25	...	...	1	...	7	8	...	1	1	7
Electrical engineers	891	1	...	10	3	306	426	16	3	34	91 1
Mechanical engineers	752	...	...	5	3	218	399	27	1	20	78 1
Metallurgical engineers	32	...	...	...	...	8	20	...	...	1	3
Mining engineers	94	...	...	2	1	20	28	2	7	20	10 4
Laboratory technicians and assistants ..	842	1	...	14	5	229	425	17	6	46	99
Graduate nurses	1,729	81	...	13	6	243	1,016	58	44	93	171 4
Physicians and surgeons	635	25	...	18	10	138	219	54	54	62	54 1
Teachers and professors	1,838	19	1	65	24	334	660	58	141	149	386 1
Other professional workers	3,803	20	3	67	50	807	1,734	126	124	357	513 2
TOTAL	16,040	156	4	237	119	3,759	7,735	479	429	1,042	2,065 15
<i>Clerical</i>											
Stenographers and typists	6,380	11	2	44	13	1,258	3,726	104	46	265	910 1
Other clerical workers	10,449	14	4	85	48	1,927	6,011	278	63	550	1,467 2
TOTAL	16,829	25	6	129	61	3,185	9,737	382	109	815	2,377 3
<i>Transportation</i>											
Air pilots, captains and mates, railway conductors, locomotive engineers etc.	381	2	2	13	1	120	148	7	...	15	78
Other transportation workers	3,746	2	...	22	19	1,070	1,589	147	56	321	520
TOTAL	4,127	4	2	35	20	1,190	1,732	154	56	336	598
<i>Communication</i>											
Communication workers	1,127	2	...	11	3	146	698	31	7	58	171
<i>Commercial</i>											
Commercial travellers and salesmen ..	3,026	4	...	22	11	466	1,821	63	21	160	457 1
Sales clerks	2,231	...	...	13	8	277	1,428	63	27	133	280 2
Other trading workers	875	2	...	3	7	226	426	27	5	55	124
TOTAL	6,132	6	...	38	26	969	3,675	153	53	348	861 3
<i>Financial</i>											
Financial workers	427	...	...	...	2	89	249	5	...	18	64

Table 8

Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1957
—Continued

Intended Occupation	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION										
	Total	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia Yukon and Northwest Territories]
<i>Service</i>											
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.....	1,208	1	2	6	6	297	630	43	14	57	151
Nurses' aides.....	1,463	2	1	18	7	244	766	52	36	96	241
Cooks.....	932	6	3	12	5	246	415	35	19	70	121
Domestic servants.....	10,245	6	6	147	56	3,071	4,870	406	146	572	958
Other non-professional service workers	3,726	13	3	84	20	979	1,752	139	64	184	485
TOTAL.....	17,574	28	15	267	94	4,837	8,433	675	279	979	1,956
<i>Agricultural</i>											
Farmers and agriculturists.....	226	1	.....	4	3	22	97	6	7	28	58
Farm labourers.....	10,612	2	11	115	66	1,783	4,805	769	368	1,367	1,326
TOTAL.....	10,838	3	11	119	69	1,805	4,902	775	375	1,395	1,384
<i>Fishing, Trapping and Logging</i>											
Fishermen.....	28	1	1	2	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	15
Trappers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bushmen and lumbermen.....	799	3	.....	8	20	105	239	25	5	61	332
TOTAL.....	827	4	1	10	20	107	244	25	5	62	347
<i>Mining</i>											
Miners.....	1,703	.....	1	25	21	248	887	100	35	167	206
Oil field workers.....	122	.....	.....	1	.....	9	42	5	12	37	15
Other workers in mines, quarries.....	41	.....	.....	1	1	7	21	.....	1	2	7
TOTAL.....	1,866	.....	1	27	22	264	950	105	48	206	228
<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</i>											
Airplane mechanics and repairmen....	674	1	1	7	1	170	364	27	3	25	75
Automobile mechanics and repairmen..	3,428	1	.....	29	23	597	1,703	249	62	311	450
Bakers.....	1,030	.....	.....	8	7	207	474	78	17	103	136
Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen..	353	.....	1	4	4	49	148	33	21	46	46
Boilermakers, platers.....	155	.....	.....	2	.....	21	78	2	1	9	42
Brick and stone masons.....	3,122	1	.....	10	17	486	1,615	149	62	300	481
Butchers and meat cutters.....	863	.....	.....	8	9	143	427	61	18	76	121
Butter and cheese makers.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	1	.....	3	3
Cabinet and furniture makers.....	1,087	1	.....	6	7	185	503	98	24	123	140
Carpenters.....	4,434	3	2	19	32	606	2,260	190	57	413	849
Compositors and typesetters.....	305	.....	.....	1	1	46	174	16	4	18	45
Construction machinery operators.....	384	.....	.....	3	1	51	202	22	4	37	64
Coremakers.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	1	.....	1	6
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	1,725	.....	.....	36	9	639	737	86	23	62	131
Electricians and wiremen.....	3,432	4	.....	42	17	664	1,647	180	69	286	515
Electroplaters.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	68	1	.....	9	12
Furriers.....	202	.....	.....	6	6	80	75	11	2	9	13
Glove makers.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	5	7	1	.....	2	2
Jewellers and watchmakers.....	362	.....	.....	4	5	100	173	13	2	22	43
Leather cutters.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Machine operators.....	2,290	1	.....	25	13	388	1,315	136	28	141	243
Machinists.....	2,060	1	.....	20	12	293	1,136	110	30	161	293
Mechanics and repairmen.....	3,322	6	.....	21	14	851	1,490	180	54	253	460
Metal fitters and assemblers.....	3,389	1	.....	34	18	548	1,911	167	48	234	422
Milliners.....	41	.....	.....	1	.....	11	19	1	2	1	6
Millwrights.....	66	.....	.....	1	.....	5	43	1	.....	4	12
Moulders.....	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	245	12	5	21	38
Painters, decorators, glaziers.....	2,084	.....	1	10	9	297	1,122	115	31	184	314
Patternmakers.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	111	8	.....	3	25
Photoengravers and lithographers.....	49	.....	.....	2	.....	7	27	2	.....	3	8

Table 8

Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1957
—Concluded

Intended Occupation	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION										
	Total	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia Yukon and Northwest Territories
<i>Manufacturing Mechanical and Construction—Concluded</i>											
Plasterers and lathers.....	364					49	225	7	1	27	55
Plumbers and pipe fitters.....	1,449			9	5	194	732	72	23	149	264
Printing and pressmen and plate printers.....	373	1		2	2	62	219	20	2	13	52
Radio repairmen.....	647	1		6	2	190	329	15	5	35	64
Sawyers (wood).....	57			2	1	5	25	1	1	4	18
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	640			3	3	79	401	32	2	30	90
Shoemakers and shoe repairers.....	630			20	9	145	280	40	13	53	70
Spinners and weavers.....	330			14	1	59	159	25	5	27	40
Stationary engineers.....	387			4	3	65	220	16	4	20	54
Stonecutters and dressers.....	28					10	13	2			1
Tailors.....	1,200			19	7	347	551	111	11	61	92
Tanners.....	24	1				6	7	3	2	1	4
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters.....	1,704	2	1	10	8	219	1,183	58	13	54	156
Upholsterers.....	395			2	5	40	227	33	8	36	44
Welders and flame cutters.....	1,708			9	9	246	867	98	25	174	280
Other workers.....											
in food products.....	399	1		5	2	76	196	34	8	29	48
in rubber products.....	95					20	57	4		5	8
in leather and leather products.....	159	2		3	1	33	82	9		15	14
in textiles.....	561			7	6	165	280	16	11	25	51
in clothing and textile goods.....	874	1		10	4	216	523	34	8	25	53
in wood products.....	490			3	3	55	278	22	2	30	97
in pulp, paper, paper products.....	106				2	13	51	1	1	5	33
in printing and publishing.....	309			1	1	36	193	15	3	18	42
in metal.....	953	1		3	2	145	567	28	6	58	142
in non-metallic mineral products.....	260				5	38	147	7	1	29	32
in manufacturing and mechanical.....	3,790	4	1	28	22	660	2,196	109	38	240	492
in construction.....	863	2		7	4	142	454	25	11	64	152
TOTAL.....	54,376	36	7	467	312	9,871	28,562	2,790	774	4,085	7,433
<i>Labourers</i>											
General labourers (other than agricultural, fishing, logging and mining)...	19,471	5	9	145	58	5,572	8,795	867	249	1,475	2,287
<i>Not Stated</i>											
Not stated and unknown.....	661		1	13	3	156	281	18	12	59	117
TOTAL WORKERS.....	151,511	273	57	1,509	818	32,220	76,548	6,481	2,420	10,988	20,097
<i>Not Destined to Labour Force</i>											
Wives.....	52,533	88	31	506	343	9,181	28,530	2,067	812	3,998	6,936
Children.....	70,673	113	40	677	458	11,749	38,488	2,869	1,083	5,731	9,411
Others.....	7,447	21	6	97	55	1,923	3,531	197	112	414	1,084
TOTAL.....	130,653	222	77	1,280	856	22,853	70,549	5,133	2,007	10,143	17,431
TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	282,164	495	134	2,789	1,674	55,073	147,097	11,614	4,427	21,131	37,528

Indian Affairs Branch

H. M. Jones, Director

An encouraging aspect of Indian Affairs administration during the year was the increasing interest shown by Canadians in their Indian fellow citizens. This interest was apparent in the work of provincial, municipal and private agencies, and in the numerous inquiries received by the Department.

The recent creation of the National Commission on the Indian Canadian, an independent body concerned with the problems of social adjustment faced by the native peoples of Canada, is but another indication of this growing awareness. It is also indicative of a new acceptance of the Indian as a valuable contributor to the national economy.

During the year the Department completed agreements with 25 Children's Aid Societies in Ontario to extend their services to Indians living on reserves in that Province. The beneficial results obtained may provide a basis for similar arrangements in other welfare fields and in other Provinces.

Rehabilitation programs for handicapped Indians in Alberta and Manitoba operated satisfactorily. It is planned to conduct similar programs in other regions.

From an economic point of view there were both favourable and unfavourable developments throughout the year. The placement program achieved the limited objectives assigned to it in its first year of operation and now offers a basis for expansion. Despite retrenchment in the primary and secondary industries on which Indians rely for a livelihood, the general trend toward employment for wages was maintained, although at a reduced rate. The placement in cities of well-trained young Indian men and women coming in increasing numbers from academic and vocational courses did not present undue difficulty. On the other hand, reduced activity in forest and pulp operations adversely affected many Indians, and the returns from agriculture other than stock raising, as well as from commercial fishing on the West Coast were disappointing.

Throughout the fall and winter opportunities for the casual employment of unskilled workers were generally reduced. In some areas these conditions spurred interest in trapping, fishing and hunting, and a number of Indians thus managed to remain self-supporting. Special efforts by the Department to maintain a high level of construction and development throughout the winter also helped Indian employment.

In the field of construction the Department placed increased emphasis on house-building and repairs, believing improved housing contributes not only to the physical needs of the Indians, but also to their morale and their desire to achieve better social and economic conditions. It is significant that the Indians spent nearly \$1,000,000 from their own funds for the construction and repair of houses in 1957-58, and made personal contributions of materials and labour.

Community and parental interest in education was stimulated by the formation of school committees on 11 Indian reserves. The bands concerned have shown since a greater appreciation of education. School attendance has risen, school property received better care, and efforts have been made by committee members to establish liaison with school organizations in non-Indian communities.

The integration of Indian children in non-Indian schools continued to rise in scale. Approximately one out of five Indian pupils attended non-Indian schools, while many were enrolled in schools built under agreement between the Department and other agencies. Fourteen schools of this type were constructed during the year and an additional one was being planned.

In September, 1957, a three-day conference of Agency Superintendents, Regional Supervisors and the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia was held at Ste. Marguerite, Quebec. Also in attendance were senior officers of the Department and Branch Headquarters. This was the first time such a representative conference was held and the results were most gratifying.

The main purpose of the conference was to discuss aspects of the administration of Indian affairs common to all regions, and to give field officers an opportunity to express their views on desirable changes which might increase the effectiveness of the field administration. The delegates examined four general topics: The role of the Superintendent, The role of the Band Council, Indian Education and Social Welfare, and Economic Development. The reports of the four committees contained several useful recommendations which are being implemented wherever possible.

Twenty representatives of Indian bands of the Northwest Territories and the Athabasca Indian Agency in Alberta met with the Director and Branch officials at Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, on July 29 and 30, 1957. This was the first meeting of its kind held in the Territories and it provided an opportunity to discuss the steps to be taken to carry out the provisions of Treaty No. 11 regarding land entitlement. An exchange of views also took place with regard to other matters of interest to the Indians of the area.

Band Councils

Indian band councils play an important part in the economic and social development of Indian communities. As official representatives of Indian bands they have specific powers and duties under the Indian Act. They may make by-laws relating to good order, hygiene, public works, zoning, game preservation and other matters on the reserves. They have certain responsibilities with regard to the expenditure of band funds, the surrender or lease of reserve lands, land allotment and band membership. Councils of bands in an advanced stage of development may be granted the power to make by-laws for the raising of monies through taxation or licensing and for the expenditure of such monies. All councils are encouraged to take an interest in all matters affecting the well-being of band members.

The Indian Act provides for the election of council members for a two-year term. The elective system is similar to that of municipalities or townships. Councils consist of one chief and a councillor for every one hundred members of the band. Approximately half of the bands follow the elective system. Other bands adhere to traditional customs in choosing their councils. Many of these customs, however, have been so modified that they resemble the elective system.

Economic Development

Placement Program

An important step in the economic development of Indians was taken in 1957-58 by the appointment of placement officers at Toronto, Edmonton, Vancouver and Winnipeg. A senior placement officer was also appointed to co-ordinate the activities of the regional specialists. Two additional placement officers will be appointed, one at North Bay, one at Quebec.

The long range objectives of the placement program are: (1) the exploitation of existing employment opportunities for qualified Indians; (2) the development of new opportunities in a wider range of employment; (3) in co-operation with the Education Division, the training of Indians for employment; and (4) their social orientation and integration into the non-Indian community. In the initial stages, emphasis is being placed on careful screening of the candidates, the development of working relationships with employment, vocational and social agencies and the establishment of liaison with business, industry and labour.

During the year, the Fur Supervisor positions in Quebec, northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were reclassified. Personnel holding the former positions became known as Field Officers. Their present duties also include responsibility for seasonal and migratory employment in the northern areas.

Employment Opportunities and Conditions

Although most Indians continued to be employed in seasonal jobs, many new placements were made in permanent employment in urban and industrial communities. On the whole income from agriculture in the southern part of the Prairie Provinces was below average in 1957-58 but returns from livestock remained stable. The mining industry continued to provide employment for Indians.

In 1957, more Indians were engaged in growing and harvesting sugar beets than ever before. In southern Alberta, nearly 600 found employment through the National Employment Service and through the co-operation of the provincial authorities. Indian participation in this industry in western Ontario was also more extensive.

With the assistance of Branch placement officers, a number of pilot projects were initiated, including the employment of graduates of an Indian carpentry training course in Alberta and the provision of work for some 350 Indians in road clearing operations in northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories. The clearing of a portion of the right-of-way on the new highway from Yellowknife to Rae provided work for over 100 Indians, through co-operative arrangements with the Departments of Public Works and Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Skills acquired by the Indians through vocational training and experience in building their own homes opened new job opportunities for them in house building.

Following an active summer season, employment of Indians was substantially reduced in the fall and winter, particularly in woods operations. Large numbers of Indians, however, returned to trapping, and many were thus able to support their families. Another important source of continuing employment was the house building program which continued throughout the winter, additional funds having been provided through reallocations and supplementary estimates.

Housing and Reserve Development

During 1957-58 a larger amount than in any previous year was provided for housing. In a number of agencies construction was maintained throughout the winter.

The housing program has resulted in greatly improved living and housing conditions in many areas in recent years. Nevertheless, the demands for new houses in 1957-58 again exceeded the number for which financial assistance could reasonably be provided from Welfare funds which were devoted to the most needy cases.

As in the past, Indian bands and individuals were encouraged to contribute materials and labour as well as money. As a result, for each dollar spent from Welfare funds, at least an equal amount was supplied by Band Funds, Veterans'

Land Act grants to Indian veterans, and individual Indians. This made possible the completion of 871 houses. In addition, 254 houses were started. The number of houses repaired totalled 2,412 as against 2,372 in the previous year.

The type of house constructed in the past varied according to the locality and the severity of weather, ranging from log cabins in remote areas to modern-type houses with full basements in the more populated areas to the south. Representative plans and specifications from each region have now been collected, and steps are being taken to develop standards incorporating their best features.

One additional sawmill was provided in 1957 at Yellowknife to assist Indians in producing lumber for housing. This brought to 46 the number of sawmills financed from Welfare appropriation or Band Funds.

Indians engaged in agriculture, lumbering and other activities received instruction or financial assistance as required to develop their ability to earn an adequate income.

Materials were purchased for the construction of a walk-in freezer at Hay Lake in the Fort Vermilion Agency. Completion of this unit will bring to 15 the number of freezers provided for the storage of game, fish, and other country food in northern Canada. This figure includes a freezer at Eastmain, on James Bay, financed to a large extent by the Indians themselves.

Revolving Fund Loans

The revolving Fund remains a valuable source of credit for Indians on reserves. Loans have been approved for a wide variety of purposes, including agricultural, fishing and forestry equipment.

In an effort to foster a sense of personal financial participation by the Indians, a new policy was introduced. Applicants were required to make a minimum down payment in order to obtain a Revolving Fund loan for the balance of the cost of most types of equipment. The number of loans approved was 131 in the amount of \$181,554.21, compared with 168 loans totalling \$233,963 last year.

Order in Council P.C. 1957-633, dated May 9, 1957, amended the Revolving Fund Regulations to assist Indians living away from the reserves, in order to facilitate their economic and social adjustment. Of particular value is a new provision allowing loans to be made for building houses.

Since the inception of the Revolving Fund in 1938, there have been 883 loans approved, totalling \$1,145,218.53. The unpaid balance of loans, including arrears of principal and interest as at March 31, 1958, amounted to \$465,579.34 owed by 546 borrowers.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

Twenty-one grants were approved during the year, compared with 37 in 1956-57. In all, 1,558 grants have been approved since the relevant amendment was made to the Veterans' Land Act in 1945. They represented an investment of \$3,558,092.77, for the following purposes and amounts:

<i>Purpose of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
Land and buildings.....	\$ 309,540.08
Building materials.....	1,689,954.12
Clearing land.....	84,907.64
Livestock and equipment.....	1,009,806.37
Forestry equipment.....	19,665.14
Commercial fishing equipment.....	210,137.36
Fur farming equipment.....	34,875.85
Household equipment.....	199,206.21
	<u>\$ 3,558,092.77</u>

An additional 438 veterans were notified that they had qualified for clear title to all purchases made from the proceeds of the grants, bringing the total in this category to 562.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs

Funds amounting to \$4,225.00 were expended during the year for payment of grants to agricultural exhibitions and Indian fairs. In addition, an amount of \$713.15 was awarded for garden prizes and \$267.80 for prizes in connection with home improvement competitions.

Handicraft

Random surveys have been made of current handicraft activities in several areas to determine what may be the most effective means of preserving Indian handicraft skills and to ascertain the nature and extent of assistance required to stimulate production and sales. Handicraft work, as a full time occupation, does not normally provide sufficient income, but as a part-time occupation it is a valuable supplement to the earnings of many Indian families.

It is estimated that the value of handicraft production in Canada in 1957-58 was approximately \$275,000.00. In addition, Indians from the Pierreville, Manitoulin Island and Lorette agencies received \$12,804.57 for their work and the Handicraft Section of the Welfare Division filled commercial orders valued at \$14,715.83.

Sales of 5,197 hospital garments, valued at \$10,080.60 were made to the Department of National Health and Welfare. This included approximately \$4,100 paid to members of Homemakers' Clubs.

Wildlife and Fisheries

Formal agreements are in force with the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario. Special projects have been undertaken in co-operation with the Province of Quebec and the Department has co-operated with the other Provincial or Territorial administrations to secure maximum returns for Indians dependent upon fish and wildlife resources. The programs in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the subject of extensive joint field investigations to ascertain what further improvements may be effected.

Beaver is still the most important single species in the wildlife economy both as a source of money and food. The Quebec Preserve areas, where beaver pelts are marketed on behalf of Indians, produced 24,199 pelts valued at \$352,537.68 and 250,000 pounds of meat. Manitoba produced over 20,000 beaver and Saskatchewan more than 40,000. Ontario's production, for the sixth consecutive year, passed the 100,000 mark. Correspondingly high production was maintained in other areas where the same management techniques were employed. As part of the program of live beaver transplanting to the North Shore area of Quebec 246 animals were moved to new locations, bringing the total liberated in the area to more than 700.

Muskrat production, although still above average, declined owing, in part, to a lowering of the water table in the Prairie Provinces. The special muskrat development projects in the Saskatchewan delta area were not trapped, with the exception of the Department's Sipanok project with a quota of 30,000 muskrats and 1,000 beaver. Discussions were held at year-end with the Province of Manitoba, for the purpose of redesigning control structures. Many are twenty years old and were originally designed to stabilize rather than to permit the manipulation of water levels. It has been found that fixed water levels gradually destroy vegetation upon which muskrats depend for food and shelter.

The supply of other fur bearers, excepting mink, was about average. Mink appeared to be approaching a cyclic peak in almost all areas, particularly in the Patricia district of Ontario and in northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Further moderate declines occurred in the numbers of ermine and squirrels. Marten, fisher and lynx continued to increase. It is expected that, when final figures are available, the increased pressure caused by the large number of trappers will be reflected in greater production of almost all species.

The raw fur market was steady, but at levels which were extremely low when compared with the constantly increasing price of goods and services. Indian trappers, especially in isolated areas, in spite of the increase in the number of fur bearers, found it difficult to earn more than a meagre subsistence from trapping. The muskrat market was especially weak and marten continued to be neglected. Good quality beaver, mink and otter were in good demand at relatively favourable prices.

In an effort to stimulate the demand for Canadian furs and stabilize or increase prices, the Department again co-operated, through an interdepartmental committee, in promoting a series of exhibits of pelts and garments in Europe. The Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Fur Trade Association of Canada participated actively in the 1957-58 program. Pelts and garments were supplied by the participants to make up an exhibit of 14 garments designed and manufactured in Canada from Canadian wild furs and 120 assorted wild fur pelts.

Big game, particularly moose and deer, continued to increase. Deer made a very rapid recovery from the severe winter kill of 1956. Barren ground caribou were still declining but an extensive study of the herds was carried on by Federal and Provincial agencies in the hope of discovering the cause and possible cure of the decline. Food supplies, while Indians were on their trapping areas outside the caribou range, were ample because of the availability not only of big game but also of rabbits, ptarmigan and migratory waterfowl.

In the caribou range, although it is not conceded that the Indian kill is a major factor in the decline, the Department has made every effort to reduce the toll by promoting domestic fisheries as an alternative source of human and animal food; by supplying high power rifles to reduce wastage through wounding; by increasing the quantity of buffalo, moose and elk meat purchased from National Parks; by co-operating in the enforcement of protective legislation where, ordinarily, Indian treaty rights would be supported; and by stressing in all discussions with residents of the area the extreme gravity of the situation.

Indians continued to fish extensively for domestic consumption and received assistance in the form of nets furnished by the Department. Supervised domestic fisheries were not as successful as in other years because of an influenza epidemic during the whitefish—trout spawning run. Sufficient supplies, however, were obtained to last over the freeze-up and, in many instances, nets set under the ice provided for day-to-day requirements. Two new domestic fishery projects were organized in the Northwest Territories, one at Snowdrift, the other at Willow Lake, near Fort Simpson.

Commercial fishing is becoming increasingly important to the Indian economy through greater participation and through increased development under departmental supervision. Participation in the industry was accelerated by the supplying of nets and equipment on a repayable basis through a deduction from the price paid by the fish companies. This procedure not only increased the yardage available to efficient fishermen but also enabled other Indians to participate who, through age or infirmity, would otherwise be unable to meet production quotas. Department projects were: a whitefish and trout fishery at

Great Slave Lake; goldeye fisheries at Lac Clair in Wood Buffalo Park, and at Big Sandy Lake; a salmon fishery at Bersimis; and a sturgeon fishery at James Bay which netted a combined total of \$45,537 for the benefit of the Indians.

Efforts to improve sanitary standards of handling fish at the lakes have encouraged a trend towards the installation of modern freezing and storage plants. One company has invested about \$100,000 at Island Lake in Manitoba and, in Saskatchewan, the Government and private operators are working on similar installations. The Department is considering participation in such program in co-operation with Provincial Governments and Indian bands. These freezers not only improve quality and prevent waste but also make it economically feasible to operate lakes in summer by filleting at the lake, thus avoiding the payment of air freight on offal. Also, these plants provide frozen storage of supplies of wild meat and country food.

Social Welfare

Community Organizations

An encouraging indication of the advancement of Indians has been their growing interest and participation in community affairs. On many reserves programs were carried out by organized groups, which brought about significant improvements in community and social life.

Additional Indian Homemakers' Clubs were formed during the year. These clubs extended their influence by expanding their activities to include several community projects. At the year-end there were 157 active clubs operating on reserves. Two conventions held in southern Ontario and northern Ontario were arranged by a committee of Indian women representing the participating clubs.

In addition to Homemakers' Clubs other community organizations include health, welfare and education committees and such well-known groups as Women's Institutes, Home and School, and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Indian Social Leaders' training operated by the Department has served to stimulate and give direction to community efforts. Courses have been designed to help Indian leaders to identify and understand existing problems and learn methods of community organization and development.

Child Welfare

Child-care services have been provided, to an increasing extent this year, by professional agencies. This was particularly the case in Ontario where formal agreements were made with the County Children's Aid Societies to extend their regular services to Indians on reserves. In British Columbia, the Provincial Welfare Field Service of the Department of Public Welfare also extended its services to Indians on reserves. In other Provinces, co-operation and assistance in dealing with serious neglect cases is provided on request.

The number of Indian children receiving foster home or institutional care as of December 31, 1957, was as follows:

Prince Edward Island.....	15
Nova Scotia.....	101
New Brunswick.....	51
Quebec.....	30
Ontario.....	110
Manitoba.....	37
Saskatchewan.....	37
Alberta.....	33
British Columbia.....	119
Northwest Territories.....	4
Yukon.....	2
	<hr/> 539

Family Allowances

The following table shows the number of families and children, registered as Indian by the Department of National Health and Welfare, which were in receipt of Family Allowances on December 31, 1957, and the method and amount of payment by Province.

In addition to the group in the table immediately hereunder are the families in bands in the next following table who apply directly for Family Allowances, and a third group, not tabulated, which comprises Indian families not registered as such, living off reserves.

Province or Territory	Number of:		Method of Payment to Family				Amount
	Families in Pay	Children in Pay	Cheque Direct	Cheque Direct c/o Agent	Agency Trust Account	In Kind	
							\$
Prince Edward Island..							
Nova Scotia.....	150	480	145		5		37,399
New Brunswick.....	303	1,009	295		8		71,671
Quebec.....	1,993	5,675	1,060	685	19	229	421,758
Ontario.....	4,530	13,444	4,349	32	54	95	1,046,415
Manitoba.....	2,808	8,329	2,788	15	5		622,532
Saskatchewan.....	2,909	8,302	2,463	401	45		629,395
Alberta.....	2,095	5,646	2,014	70	11		449,949
British Columbia.....	4,301	12,757	3,980	82	234	5	981,980
Yukon and N.W.T.....	766	1,884	725	34	2	5	150,753
Total.....	19,855	57,526	17,819	1,319	383	334	4,411,852

Greater responsibility has been given the Indians by having them prepare and submit their own applications for Family Allowances.

The following table shows the number of bands in 1955, and in 1958, responsible for applying directly for family allowances' payments, with the percentage of population affected:

	No. of bands under this arrangement in 1955	Percentage of population making direct application for F.A. in 1955	No. of bands under this arrangement in 1958-59	Percentage of population making direct application for F.A. in 1958-59
Prince Edward Island.....	1	100	1	100
Nova Scotia.....	1	52	2	100
New Brunswick.....	1	15.71	15	94.29
Quebec.....	2	7.69	8	42.75
Ontario.....	7	7.66	36	49.13
Manitoba.....	2	10.60	28	51.56
Saskatchewan.....	4	2.60	37	56.83
Alberta.....	4	10.65	21	43.30
British Columbia.....	1	2.20	20	14.19
	23		168	

In 1955, 7.44% of the Indian population were making direct application for Family Allowances, whereas under the new arrangement in 1958, 39.98% will be making direct application.

Mothers' Allowances, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances, Old Age Assistance and Old Age Security

The following table shows the number of recipients of the allowances indicated as of December 31, 1957:

	Mothers' Allowances	Blind Persons' Allowances	Disabled Persons' Allowances	Old Age Assistance	Old Age Security
Prince Edward Island.....		2	1	3	11
Nova Scotia.....		4	7	32	89
New Brunswick.....		6	4	32	61
Quebec.....	74	9	36	128	434
Ontario.....	188	53	90	492	1,310
Manitoba.....		36	10	250	594
Saskatchewan.....		52	17	167	403
Alberta.....		19	10	164	467
British Columbia.....		78	34	284	922
North West Territories.....		9	2	77	123
Yukon.....		3	1	31	103
	262	271	212	1,660	4,517

Ontario and Quebec provide Mothers' Allowances to Indians under the same conditions as to other residents.

Care of the Aged

The following table indicates the number of aged and helpless adults maintained in private homes or institutions.

The majority receive care in private homes on their reserves. Bedridden and senile cases are placed in provincial and private institutions.

Prince Edward Island.....	nil
Nova Scotia.....	2
New Brunswick.....	3
Quebec.....	3
Ontario—Northern.....	28
Southern.....	9
Manitoba.....	11
Saskatchewan.....	1
Alberta.....	4
British Columbia.....	11
Northwest Territories.....	1
Yukon.....	2

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Rehabilitation

During the year, 95 additional handicapped young Indians were assisted toward rehabilitation by the Branch. As of March 31, 1958, active rehabilitation cases were as follows:

British Columbia.....	15
Alberta.....	125
Saskatchewan.....	6
Manitoba.....	67
Ontario.....	30
Quebec.....	2
Maritimes.....	5

250

In all parts of Canada, Indian Agency Superintendents, along with Regional Supervisors and Social Workers, are helping handicapped Indians to adapt themselves through special training to employment suited to their physical ability.

Indigent Relief

Assistance was given to needy Indians to provide the necessities of life for themselves and their families. In addition to assistance in kind, payments by cheque were initiated in selected areas on an experimental basis. This change recognizes the importance of maintaining the morale and self-respect of persons who must accept help. It also places more responsibility on the family to manage its own affairs. This experiment has been generally successful as a modification of payments by cheque, assistance on the basis of orders requesting merchants to supply recipients with goods of their choice up to specified amounts was also introduced.

The provision of special foods for Indian families exposed to tuberculosis, and for those convalescing after hospitalization, was continued and medical authorities concerned are of the opinion that this phase of assistance is a significant factor in the tuberculosis control program.

Public assistance was necessary for many Indians, normally able to provide for their subsistence because of unemployment, in rural and urban areas. This factor, in addition to such others as higher food costs, population growth and the introduction of higher standards resulted in a 33% increase in direct relief expenditures.

Education

Enrolment

The number of pupils enrolled in educational institutions during the period under review was 38,683, an increase of 1,378.

A total of 31,353 pupils attended classes in Indian schools during the 1957-58 academic year. Of this number, 30,207 were of Indian racial origin and 1,146 were non-Indians. In addition there were 976 Indian children living in Indian Residential Schools while attending classes in provincial or private schools. The number of Indians enrolled in provincial, territorial or private schools increased by 1,058 to 7,330.

Teaching Staff

During the year 388 teachers were employed in Indian Residential Schools, 709 in Indian Day Schools, and 35 in Hospital Schools and Rehabilitation Centres, a total of 1,132. In addition 29 teachers were appointed to summer seasonal schools operated for children of migrant Indians.

Sixty-two per cent of the teaching staff in Indian Day and Residential Schools have senior matriculation standing plus one year or more of professional training. The remaining 13 per cent are not professionally trained and have not been granted teaching certificates.

To encourage teaching staff to attain professional standing or to improve their academic and professional qualifications, teachers may apply for educational leave of absence. During the year the Department approved the granting of educational leave of absence without pay to 14 teachers.

Ten per cent of the teaching staff were university graduates, an increase of 13 over the preceding year.

The teachers' salary schedule is designed to encourage members of the teaching staff to improve their qualifications. Salary increases are dependent on satisfactory service and periodic attendance at summer school courses. Five hundred and seventy-seven teachers were granted annual salary increases and 84 teachers were reclassified. Reclassifications were granted for improved professional qualifications or change in duties. During the year 101 teachers successfully completed summer school courses sponsored by provincial Departments of Education or recognized universities.

In Residential Schools, 55 teachers are required to perform supervisory duties as senior teachers or assistant senior teachers under the direction of the Principals. The senior teachers assigned to Prince Albert and Qu'Appelle Residential Schools in Saskatchewan, Blood and Ermineskin Residential Schools in Alberta and Kamloops Residential School in British Columbia are required to devote most of their working time to performance of supervisory duties because of the large number of classes. In the Day Schools 136 teachers are classified as Principals.

At larger centers such as the Caughnawaga School in Quebec and the Mount Elgin School in Southern Ontario, supervising Principals have been appointed. Supervising Principals are also employed for the Day Schools in the Six Nations Agency in Southern Ontario and for a group of schools in the Fisher River Agency in Manitoba. The Department employs 35 teachers in Indian Hospital Schools and Rehabilitation Centres.

On isolated reserves there are 31 teachers who, in addition to regular classroom duties, are required to give attention to administrative matters such as the payment of family allowances, the dispensing of medicines, the investigation of welfare cases and the supervision of problem cases. Other responsibilities of these teachers include leadership in activities tending to community betterment, the development of recreational programmes, the organization and guidance of groups for worthy social purposes, and adult education. In addition to the regular classroom teachers in Indian Day and Residential Schools, specialist teachers are appointed to teach home economics, industrial arts, music, agricultural science, auxiliary classes and physical education.

The number of teachers of Indian racial origin employed by the Department was increased by ten during the year. About eight per cent of the teaching staff is of Indian origin, 77 teachers in Day Schools and 14 teachers in Residential Schools.

Textbooks and School Supplies

Textbooks in accordance with provincial curricula were provided on loan to Indian children attending Indian Day, Residential or Hospital Schools. All other necessary school supplies were provided also at public expense.

Pupils are encouraged to take part in "free" reading. To stimulate interest in undirected reading a collection of books has been added to every school library at the rate of one book per pupil. In some provinces it has been possible to arrange with provincial authorities for the participation of Indian schools in travelling libraries.

Transportation of Pupils

Expenditure for transportation of pupils have risen sharply during recent years. Pupils at Residential Schools are being assisted to go home for the Christmas or Easter holidays in addition to the summer vacation. The distances to be travelled are greater and more pupils are carried by air transport.

The number of Indian children for whom daily transportation has been provided has steadily increased as a result of their enrolment at non-Indian schools which are usually beyond walking-distance of homes on Indian reserves. More and more children who are boarders at Residential Schools are transported to the nearest non-Indian schools for their classroom work. On many larger reserves consolidation of several one-teacher schools and the provision of bigger central schools with facilities for teaching home economics and industrial arts have required the establishment of transportation services comparable to such services in non-Indian school districts. In the award of contracts controlled by the Department preference is given to Indian operators and to the use of Indian-owned vehicles. Indians are helped to buy vehicles to provide transportation for pupils.

Audio-Visual Aids

More libraries of filmstrips and phonograph recordings were established at points where several schools can share the increased number of titles. Additional titles were issued to many isolated schools. Indian Schools and communities are encouraged to seek membership and participation in local Film Councils.

Filmstrips and picture books have been produced especially for Indian Schools. Special battery-operated phonographs and radios have been obtained for Indian Schools in remote areas.

Practical Arts and Vocational Training

The Branch offers courses in Industrial Arts and Home Economics wherever local conditions make it possible. The course prescribed by the province in which the school is located is used as a guide in the preparation of programmes designed to meet the needs of a particular age, grade, or region. These courses are correlated with such subjects as language, mathematics and social science. In the shops, an opportunity is given to the pupils to make articles useful for the improvement of the home, the school or the reserve. The Home Economics courses include all phases of homemaking with emphasis on sewing, knitting, cooking, baby care, hygiene and good grooming.

Most Indian Residential Schools give at least two of the following courses to the young boys: Woodwork, sheetmetal work, farm mechanics, welding and motor mechanics.

Industrial Arts and Home Economics teachers are employed at the larger Indian Day Schools. Itinerant teachers also provide instruction in areas where Day Schools are sufficiently close together. In these schools the provincial curriculum is followed with modifications to suit local conditions.

In addition to the Industrial Arts and Home Economics courses, the Branch provides pre-apprenticeship training in specialized fields for groups of eight or more interested adults. Indians who live close to urban centres are encouraged to enroll in night courses in carpentry, agriculture, motor mechanics, welding, handicraft, homemaking and other similar vocations. For young adults who live too far from such centres, special courses are frequently given on the reserves. Industrial Arts shops at the Residential Schools or Day Schools are used for this purpose and teachers of Industrial Arts and Home Economics co-operate with the Branch in developing suitable courses and helping in the training.

The Branch has also initiated short courses in carpentry, agriculture and homemaking, using reserve facilities. Several students have enrolled for correspondence lessons in commercial art and industrial subjects offered by the correspondence branches of the various departments of education.

Courses in Agriculture and Homemaking were given in Regina and Saskatoon with the co-operation of the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan. Courses in carpentry were given in Edmonton with the co-operation of the Victoria High School. The increase in the enrolment of students in Vocational Courses in Quebec and British Columbia has been particularly encouraging.

Sports, Physical Education and Extra-Curricular Activities

Indian Day and Residential Schools follow the physical education and recreation programmes of the province in which they are located. Various types of sports equipment were provided to all schools and the Department continued its systematic supply of playground equipment. Pupils are encouraged to take part in team sports in order to foster team spirit and good sportsmanship. Encouragement is also given to Indian Schools to compete with non-Indian schools, as well as to Indian students to play on non-Indian teams.

In addition to the basic physical education and sports programme, some schools were provided with physical education instructors and were able to give special training in such activities as swimming, tumbling, and folk dancing. A number of club activities were sponsored in Indian Schools and many did extremely well. Among these group activities were Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, C.G.I.T., Junior Red Cross Groups, Cadet Corps, 4H Clubs, etc.

Guidance

With the increased number of Indian students moving into non-Indian schools each year, it is becoming more and more evident that a unified Guidance Programme is a necessity. This is especially true for students entering secondary schools, vocational training, or professional courses. With this in mind, a Guidance Manual was prepared and distributed to all teachers in Indian Schools during the year.

Permanent Record Cards especially suited to Indian students were also developed and distributed on an experimental basis to the Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Northern Ontario Regions. These cards provide school authorities and field staff with information regarding the academic ability, personality and educational background of each student.

In addition, a systematic and co-ordinated testing programme was begun. It is expected that this testing programme will be enlarged from year to year with the use of Standardized Diagnostic and Achievement Tests. These will indicate the achievement of the pupils and help to diagnose their weaknesses.

With this information, teachers and administrators may plan extra or remedial work to help Indian students meet the standards in the non-Indian school which they will be expected to attend.

Higher Education

For several years it has been the policy of the Department to assist Indian students attending Secondary Schools by means of tuition grants. This help varies from the payment of tuition fees to full maintenance.

Assistance comparable to that granted to secondary school students was also provided for senior students taking professional, academic or vocational courses. The total number of students receiving assistance of this type was 403 this year. The table below indicates a substantial increase in the number of Indian students availing themselves of advanced schooling over the past three years.

Enrolment of Students in Professional and Other Courses, 1956 to 1958

University	1956	1957	1958
1 yr.....	12	15	15
2 yr.....	4	3	8
3 yr.....	2	4	1
4 yr.....	1	1	2
5 yr.....		1	1
Teacher Training.....	18	20	21
Nurses' Training.....	30	29	36
Nurses' Aide Training.....	21	51	40
Commercial Training.....	53	90	87
Trades Training.....	81	118	192
Total.....	222	332	403

Of the 403 mentioned above, 14 were awarded scholarships ranging from \$400 to \$1,000 according to the type of course chosen. Four scholarship winners are attending university, two, teacher training, three, nursing and five, vocational training school.

In-Service Training of Teachers

Because of the special difficulties encountered by teachers of Indian Schools as a result of differences in environment, language and cultural heritage, the Department endeavours to provide special opportunities for In-Service Training of its teachers. A successful summer school in this regard was held at the University of Toronto, and teachers' conventions were held in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Maritimes. As well as these, several teachers' institutes were organized by the Regional School Inspectors in their areas for the discussion of teaching methods and techniques.

The summer school held in Toronto was a co-operative effort between the Department and the Extension Department of the University. Teachers attended from as far as Alberta in the West, Aklavik in the North and the Maritimes in the East. One week of the period was devoted to a discussion of the particular problems of teachers in Indian Schools, while the balance of the session was devoted to a study of the cultural heritage of the Canadian Indian.

School Supervision

Reports from the Regional School Inspectors indicate that the quality of the classroom instruction continues to improve. With an augmented staff of School Inspectors, which was further strengthened during the year by the appointment of a second School Inspector in Alberta, Manitoba and Northern Ontario, nearly all of the Indian Schools, even the remote ones, were visited.

The general level of achievement in Indian schools continues to rise and in 1957 there was a substantial increase in the number of pupils enrolled in the junior high school grades both in the Indian and the provincial schools.

Close supervision of all schools and more particularly those in remote areas has resulted in improved school attendance.

In areas where the Indian parent relies on seasonal labour outside the reserve, poor attendance remains an obstacle to educational progress.

Statistical Report

In collaboration with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics a report on three selected aspects of Indian education was published. The report, published in three parts dealt with:

1. The Distribution of Indian School Children by Age, Grade and Sex.
2. The Destinations of Pupils withdrawing from Indian Schools.
3. Promotion and Non-Promotion of Indian Pupils, Kindergarten to Grade IX.

The method by which the data are presented in this report is an attempt to show stages of development reached in Indian education.

Curriculum

During the year a study was made of the educational needs of children of migrant parents attending seasonal schools held during the summer in northern communities, and a programme of studies for use in these schools was devised. The programme is designed to give the Indian child the maximum amount of useful training and instruction in the basic skills in the short time that the child can attend school.

The expansion of integrated education which brings the Indian child into the classroom with non-Indian children underlines the importance of the use of the provincial curricula in Indian Schools. The latter in many instances prepare the Indian child for entrance into a provincial school, but this does not exclude flexibility and adjustment to individual needs, particularly in the initial stages of the Indian child's school career.

Liaison Activities

Indian education today is recognized to be of national significance. Canadians are showing an awareness of the problem through various local organizations, while professional educational societies and organizations see Indian education as a distinguishable pattern in the mosaic of Canadian education. There is, consequently, an expanding demand for information. This is met in part by the attendance of Branch personnel at provincial and national conferences of educationists. During the year, staff officers attended meetings of the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian Association of School Inspectors, the Canadian Conference on Education, the Canadian Political Science Association, the Canadian Psychological Association, the National Commission on the Indian Canadian, the Joint Planning Commission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Cultural Mission from Canada to Mexico under UNESCO, the Ontario Education Association, and other provincial conferences.

Joint Schools

One of the most important developments during the year was the completion of fifteen agreements for joint schools, providing additional classroom facilities for 2,630 Indian children.

Through this system of joint schools, which now number 52, Indian children receive their education in association with neighbouring non-Indian children. By agreement with local school authorities the federal government contributes towards the cost of the construction of these schools, and in addition pays a yearly tuition fee for each Indian pupil in attendance. The following table shows the distribution of joint schools by provinces.

Province	No. of Joint Schools
Nova Scotia.....	1
Quebec.....	6
Ontario.....	13
Manitoba.....	6
Saskatchewan.....	3
Alberta.....	2
British Columbia.....	21
	<hr/> 52

These joint schools are playing a significant part not only in the broadening educational programme for Indian students, but also in their social adjustment in communities in which some of them will likely seek employment. Without exception the joint schools have produced a mutual understanding and respect between the Indians and non-Indians.

Indian School Committees

In 1957, Band Councils were empowered to elect school committees whose duties and powers in the conduct of local school affairs were laid down by the Department. Eleven such committees were formed in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. It is already apparent that a marked impetus to parental and community interest in school affairs has followed. From an improved understanding of the importance of education for their children, parents are acquiring an insight into the purpose of the school in the evolution of the Indian people. The rapport between parents, teachers and field officials has been strengthened by the co-operative work of the school committees. It is interesting and encouraging to note that they have been the means of improving school attendance, teaching the child to respect school property, developing community and inter-community recreational programmes and in a number of other constructive ways eliciting the co-operation of parents in all aspects of the child's school life. Furthermore, the committee members themselves have demonstrated considerable ability in the transaction of the business entrusted to them.

Adult Education

Adult education made progress again this year with its introduction into the seasonal school programme as well as continued expansion in the regular school offering.

Two years ago a survey was made to ascertain the amount of illiteracy among Indian adults in Canada. When the figures were tabulated, it was found that up to 25 per cent of the adults on some Indian reserves were illiterate. Provision was made in the 1957-58 and 1958-59 estimates of the Education Division for an adult education programme which is being developed on a fourfold basis:

- (a) Literacy training in English (or French) and Arithmetic for illiterate people.
- (b) Continuation courses for those who wish to improve their previous meager schooling.
- (c) Trade and vocational training to help fit men to earn a better living and women to make better housewives.
- (d) Community improvement, physical fitness and wholesome recreational activities.

A third filmstrip in the series, "We Learn English", designed for adult classes, was completed, and literacy classes in basic English and Arithmetic were organized in eight new areas where local interest indicated that they would be successful.

Financing of Government-Owned Residential Schools

Under Treasury Board authority dated October 18, 1957, a new system of financing the government-owned Indian Residential Schools has come into effect. The new system replaces the former per capita grant system, which had been in effect since 1892, and is the result of negotiations and discussions with representatives of the various Church denominations. The Indian Residential Schools are now operating on a controlled cost basis: the Department is reimbursing each school for actual expenditures within defined limitations.

Reserves

Reserves and Land Register

No new reserves were established during the year. The boundaries of a proposed reserve in the Jean D'or Prairie Region, Alberta, were partially surveyed as were boundaries of proposed additions to Fox Lake Indian Reserve No. 162 and Upper Hay River Indian Reserve No. 212.

With the co-operation of the Surveyor-General it was possible to increase the number of surveys related to internal sub-divisions on various Indian reserves.

In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Act, progress is being made in the establishment of a reserve lands register. By the end of the fiscal year registration had been completed for 25 reserves.

Land Sales and Leases

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority requirements at Caughnawaga and St. Regis are being met favourably. Settlement has been reached with 176 of the 214 persons affected at Caughnawaga, and negotiations are continuing with the remaining 38 individuals. The Seaway also affects the Walpole Island Indian Reserve, and preliminary consideration has been given by the Indians to the sale of the right-of-way.

Leasing continued to expand with a 25% increase in the number of leases and permits completed by the Department during the year. Rental receipts amounted to \$1,196,711 from 3,865 leases and permits.

In numerous cases the extension of power transmission lines or Provincial and municipal roads involved Indian reserve lands. Several land sales and easements were made to facilitate these extensions.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

New Indian Oil and Gas Regulations became effective on March 1, 1958. These Regulations are designed to bring administrative policies and procedures into closer conformity with those of the Western Provinces and to bring the greatest possible revenue to the Indians concerned. Provision is made for a Supervisor of Mineral Resources who will supervise the development of oil and gas resources on Indian reserves. The Supervisor's headquarters are located in Calgary.

Oil produced from 49 wells on the Pigeon Lake Reserve provided royalties estimated at \$770,000 for the Indians, while oil from 25 wells on the Stony Plain Reserve brought in royalties of \$133,000. These figures are considerably less than those obtained in the previous year when market conditions for Alberta oil were more favourable. Royalties on gas production from 5 wells on the Alexander Reserve amounted to approximately \$74,000. Gas and oil produced from 4 wells on the Samson Reserve provided about \$6,000 and gas from the Stony Reserve about \$3,000.

During the year 11 oil and gas wells were completed on Indian reserves in Alberta. Of these 5 were abandoned, 3 are producing oil, one is capped as a potential oil well, another is suspended as a marginal oil well, and one is undergoing production tests.

Drilling operations are continuing on two wells in southern Alberta. Four shallow dry wells were drilled on Manitoulin Island in Ontario, and one well was drilled and abandoned in southwestern Manitoba. Geogical and geophysical surveys were carried out on several reserves in western Canada and Ontario.

Sales of oil and gas rights held during the year resulted in a revenue of \$817,094.72 in bonuses and \$77,045.20 in rentals. Oil and gas rights in the Blood Timber Limit, Stony 142B (Rabbit Lake) and Sturgeon Lake Reserves in Alberta, drew bonuses amounting to \$176,402.02, \$224,795.30 and \$127,449.65 respectively. Sales in Saskatchewan brought bonuses of \$223,943.59. There were no oil and gas rights sold in other provinces. Revenue to all Indian bands from oil and gas bonuses, rentals and royalties amounted to \$2,739,549.11.

Mining

There is no production of ore from Indian reserves but during the year 19 prospectors' permits were issued and 76 claims recorded.

Revenue from sales of sand, gravel, clay and other non-metallic substances amounted to \$119,432.29.

Timber and Forest Products

During the past year a firm of consultant foresters was engaged to advise the Branch on disposal of timber from Indian reserves in British Columbia and to draw up preliminary plans for placing the larger forested reserves under sustaining yield management. In addition, a tentative arrangement has been reached with the Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to provide field parties for the cruising of all Indian reserves in Canada, beginning in 1959 or 1960. These field parties will also assist in the preparation of forest management plans.

With favourable weather conditions and increased protection provided on the reserves, forest fire loss in 1957 showed a marked decrease from previous years. Fire fighting costs for the year amounted to \$19,558, of which \$8,500 was paid from appropriated funds and \$11,058 from Indian band funds.

Receipts from the sale of timber resources on Indian reserves totalled \$540,570, of which \$393,194 represented dues paid into Indian bands funds by Indians cutting reserve timber under permits.

Membership

During the year 25 protests were received from Indians with respect to band membership. Thirteen cases were dealt with, and the remainder are pending settlement.

Under a reorganization scheme 5 new bands were established in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and membership lists prepared for 6 additional bands. Reserves were reallocated in accordance with the wishes of the Indians, and band funds are being divided on a pro rata basis. A general list was prepared for Indians residing on the mainland of the Province.

Indian Estates

During the year 1,979 estates were settled as compared with 1,420 in 1956-57. In addition, 702 estates were opened for administration.

A new land register of individual holdings was initiated. It is designed to record all land transactions and to provide a complete chain of title from the first allotment by the band council.

Trusts and Annuities*

The Indian Trust Fund

The Indian Trust Fund, representing moneys held by the Government of Canada on behalf of various Indian Bands totalled \$28,975,071.67 at March 31st, 1958. Of this amount \$23,112,439.76 stood to the credit of the Capital fund, and \$5,862,631.91 to the credit of the Revenue fund. The following table indicates the growth of the fund since 1952:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1952.....	\$ 21,359,035.09
1953.....	22,541,954.21
1954.....	23,032,903.73
1955.....	24,016,802.77
1956.....	26,192,988.89
1957.....	27,656,560.66
1958.....	28,975,071.67

The amount in the Fund increased by \$1,318,511.01 during the year, although during the same period expenditures were in excess of \$7,100,000.00.

Commencing early in the year Band Councils were furnished with monthly statements showing in detail revenue and expenditures from their funds. Formerly they were supplied with month end balances only plus detailed statements at the end of the fiscal year.

The following is a comparative statement of major items of expenditure for the past fiscal year as compared with the year ended March 31, 1949:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount</i> <i>March 31, 1958</i>	<i>Amount</i> <i>March 31, 1949</i>
Agricultural assistance.....	\$ 689,994.33	\$ 268,948.08
Destitute relief.....	724,738.04	440,948.06
Construction and maintenance of Band property.....	481,608.53	68,315.68
Housing and wells.....	1,029,645.91	82,444.06
Roads and Bridges.....	317,702.02	108,719.61

Income to the Trust Fund from all sources during the year amounted to \$8,468,628.97.

Band Loans

During the fiscal year, applications for loans from Band funds were received from 116 Indians. Of this number 89 received loans which totalled \$60,657.71, the average loan being \$681.55. The sums advanced were for the following purposes:—

Purchase of livestock.....	\$13,425.00
Purchase of farm equipment.....	40,046.14
Purchase of land and buildings.....	2,400.00
Construct farm buildings.....	1,361.57
Repairs to buildings.....	200.00
Miscellaneous purchases.....	3,225.00
	<u>\$60,657.71</u>

A total of 105 band loans aggregating \$56,397.50 were fully retired during the year.

Annuities

Annuity moneys totalling \$420,669.00 were distributed to 81,194 Indians in accordance with the provisions of the various treaties. The amount includes the moneys paid on account of enfranchisements, commutations and arrears. There were 4,160 more Indians paid in the field at treaty time by the Superintendents than in 1956-1957.

Enfranchisement

The number of Indians enfranchised during the past fiscal year in each Province was as follows:

Prince Edward Island.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	4
New Brunswick.....	5
Quebec.....	30
Ontario.....	181
Manitoba.....	86
Saskatchewan.....	44
Alberta.....	177
British Columbia.....	130
Northwest Territories.....	8
Yukon Territory.....	7
Total.....	<u>673</u>

Seventy-three applications were denied.

During the year two bands, one in Ontario, the other in Alberta, were enfranchised at their request. The enfranchisement of the Michel Band, in Alberta, was unique in that it is the only enfranchisement of a band of major size to have taken place in the past seventy years.

In consequence of their enfranchisement the 121 members of the Band will divide among themselves band funds in excess of \$100,000. Band members will receive title to the lands they occupied on their reserve, and surplus lands be will sold on their behalf. The members have incorporated a company which will receive title to the mineral resources underlying the reserve and manage them on behalf of the shareholders who initially will be former Band members.

The other band enfranchised was the Sucker Lake Band, in Ontario. It consisted of one family living on a small reserve on Manitoulin Island. Upon enfranchisement the family received the Band Funds and title to the reserve.

*Figures for 1957-58 are preliminary and subject to final audit.

Engineering and Construction

School building constituted a major part of Branch construction program throughout the year. As the year opened 29 day schools in single and multiple classroom units, and a three-classroom block at one existing residential school were under construction. These were completed and brought into operation. In addition contracts were awarded for 31 new day schools, and for classroom blocks at 4 existing residential schools. Of these units 15 were completed and brought into operation. Construction was carried forward on a new residential school in Manitoba, scheduled for completion during the summer of 1958.

The 45 new school units placed in operation during the fiscal year provide a total of 64 classrooms as well as accommodation for industrial training, household science, and recreational facilities. Thirty-one of the schools contain living accommodation for one or more teachers. Eleven separate residences for teachers and operating staff were also completed.

Three residences for agency staff were also completed, while construction was begun on two other agency residences, an agency office and an agency power plant.

Renovation, extensions and maintenance of existing residential schools, day schools, staff residences and other ancillary structures with their electrical and mechanical services, received attention throughout the year.

Other operations included the design of new standard types of day schools; the design and construction of ancillary structures at residential schools, as well as buildings to house agency equipment and vehicles; the assembly of site data; the investigation and survey work required for new road construction; the construction of roads, bridges, water supply and sewage disposal systems, power generating and distribution systems, irrigation and erosion control works, as well as repairs and maintenance to a wide variety of similar existing works and structures.

The Provincial Picture

British Columbia

A marked increase in farming took place on Indian reserves in British Columbia. Many ranchers in the interior held 100 head or more of steers and prices for beef remained high. Mild weather permitted grazing to last well into the winter, leaving surplus stocks of hay for sale. Irrigation projects completed in the Williams Lake and Kootenay Agencies brought hundreds of acres into profitable use for Indian ranchers and farmers. Good prices for milk products stimulated dairy farming among the Indians of the Fraser Valley. New areas were broken, and dairy farmers purchased additional machinery with band fund loans and other types of assistance. Milk herds averaged from seven to twenty-four head.

In spite of a general decline in the forest industries, Indians continued to derive considerable income from the sale of timber cut on their reserves. Production for the year amounted to 44½ million board feet.

Strikes and reduced markets led to a sharp rise in the number of unemployed Indian fishermen. This situation was offset to some degree by the extension of Unemployment Insurance benefits throughout the industry.

Higher prices for fur induced a greater number of Indians to trap in the 1957-58 season. Many who had not trapped for years obtained substantial cash returns from this source.

Community development of Indian reserves in British Columbia moved ahead with the formation of 7 new Homemakers' Clubs. Thirty-one Clubs are now in existence and all lend enthusiastic support to the improvement of home appearance and comfort.

Band councils were also active in bringing about improved conditions on the reserves.

During the year one-room day schools were built on the Lakalzap, Kincolith, Canim Lake and Alkali Lake Reserves, and construction began on a three-room day school at Kitkatla. The Port Simpson, Chehalis, Cape Mudge, Stony Creek, Fort St. James, Ahousaht and St. Catharines Day Schools underwent repairs, and improvements were made to most of the large residential schools in the Province.

The school integration program is taking place throughout the Province on a larger scale. All senior pupils boarding at the Protestant residential schools now receive their secondary education in nearby public high schools. On the Queen Charlotte Islands Indian children in Grades IV-XII attend classes at the local provincial schools. Several new Catholic parochial schools now under construction in the northern interior will accommodate Indian pupils as well as other children.

Indian boys and girls attending the Vancouver Vocational School were placed in private homes under supervision of Branch personnel. Counselling was available and the students were referred to the Regional Placement Officer when nearing the close of their courses. Similar accommodation and services were provided for other Indian students taking senior academic courses in Vancouver.

Indian boys enrolled in the Nanaimo Vocational School received training in heavy duty mechanics, bulldozing and boat-building.

Several Indian students are enrolled in business colleges, nursing schools and university courses.

House construction continued to be a major objective in the welfare program. One hundred and forty-two new housing units were built and another 51 are nearing completion. Additional funds were spent on 409 houses in need of repairs or renovation.

In co-operation with the British Columbia Government, Branch Personnel investigated the possibility of extending the services of Provincial and private welfare agencies to Indians in the Province.

Branch engineering projects in British Columbia included the instalment or renewal of 11 domestic water systems and several irrigation ditches. In addition a number of roads, bridges, sewers and wharves were constructed on various reserves.

Yukon Territory

The majority of Indians living in the Yukon Territory continued to find their livelihood through hunting, fishing and trapping. The numbers of fur-bearing animals taken exceeded those of the previous year, while prices improved for some species. However, caribou were scarce, and this condition necessitated some measure of relief being given in the form of rations. In addition, dog food was issued to conserve the caribou supply.

Several Indians were hired as guides and packers for big game hunting parties. Nearly 100 worked on Government construction projects, while others found employment in mining developments around Whitehorse or on the railway.

Another source of income for Indians in the Yukon Territory is the production and sale of handicrafts manufactured from tanned moose hides. Jackets, gloves, mukluks and moccasins, all of the highest quality, find a ready and profit-

able market. Throughout the past year hides were brought in from the Burns Lake Agency in British Columbia to supplement the local supply and allow the Indians to keep up with the demand for their products.

The Whitehorse Band Council held monthly meetings to deal with matters of Band administration. Other Indians in the Yukon live in family, rather than village groups and do not as yet have band councils.

School attendance during the year was high, with 456 Indian children enrolled in Departmental and Territorial schools. Forty children were enrolled in high school.

Administrative responsibility for the Old Crow Band was transferred to the Aklavik Agency on March 31, 1958.

Alberta

In spite of a difficult employment situation, more Indians in Alberta looked beyond the borders of their reserves for opportunities not only to improve their living standards, but also to acquire a broader experience and outlook. An estimated 240 in the Lesser Slave Lake area were employed in lumbering, oil survey work, transmission line construction, agriculture and other endeavours. Two hundred and nineteen from reserves in northern Alberta moved to the southern Alberta beet fields for summer employment. During the winter 22 Indians from Saddle Lake were employed in Jasper Park, 30 at Drayton Valley, 15 at Violet Grove, and 20 in Edmonton. During the summer an estimated 400 were away from reserves in the Saddle Lake Agency. About 40 Saddle Lake girls were employed as domestics, 18 in the Town of St. Paul alone. Young people from a number of reserves were placed as apprentices in various trades, principally in Edmonton, and several have worked into steady jobs.

While agriculture continued to hold the attention of many Indians, returns were adversely affected by unfavourable weather, mounting production costs and marketing difficulties. Wheat, oats and barley production dropped sharply from the previous year, to 704,328 bushels. A large quantity of grain on the Blackfoot Reserve was not harvested because of an early snow-fall, and all farming Indians in the Lesser Slave Lake area shared the same fate as non-Indian farmers, with an almost total crop loss resulting from bad weather. The growing noxious weed problem continued to hamper farming and some Indian councils are striving to achieve more effective control by introducing weed by-laws. Councils have also brought about a more careful screening of applications for farm assistance. Qualified farmers, however, were able to acquire additional machinery. For example, 56 tractors were purchased, bringing the total to nearly 500.

Several factors contributed to a reduction in live-stock inventories on the reserves. These included the high prices paid for southern Alberta cattle in the United States, the dispersal of herds on the Blackfoot and Stony Reserves from agency management to control of the individual owners, and the effect of a new policy introduced on most reserves permitting the sale of yearling calves. A step forward was taken on the Saddle Lake Reserve where the Indians were granted authority to sell livestock without permits from the Agency Superintendent.

The Indians continued to obtain substantial revenue from petroleum and natural gas leases although curtailed production reduced the income from the Pigeon Lake field by about two-fifths. Oil in small but commercial quantities was discovered on the Blood Reserve. Exploratory wells drilled on the Sarcee, Blackfoot and Rabbit Lake Reserves were not productive.

Alberta Indians cut an estimated 3,500,000 board feet of spruce and pine, 506,000 board feet of poplar, 6,000 cords of pulp-wood, and 800,000 pickets on reserve lands. Approximately 615 persons were engaged in this work, with the Sunchild Cree and O'Chiese Bands at Rocky Mountain House and various bands in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency receiving the greater share of returns.

The position of the trapping industry was fairly well illustrated in the fact that over 600 traplines remained unoccupied, although Indians continued to show fairly keen interest in their annual beaver and muskrat hunts, the Fort Vermilion and Lesser Slave Lake areas being the most productive. The Lake Claire Gold-Eye Fishery was again in operation and brought \$15,107.50 to twenty-six Indians in three weeks. Two Indians made \$1,077 and \$1,018 each.

One significant development in the Alberta region was the growing competence shown by members of Indian councils in exercising their responsibilities. The Blood, Sarcee and Saddle Lake Councils are particularly adept in the preparation of annual budgets from their band funds. The Blackfoot Council, faced with the need to reduce expenditures drastically performed this difficult task in commendable manner. Encouraging progress was made in the Edmonton Agency where four Indian councils undertook the preparation of pay-lists for relief and for labour on public works projects and approved accounts for payment from band funds.

Committees to carry out the functions of councils were appointed on a number of reserves, notably in the Hobbema, Blood, Edmonton and Saddle Lake Agencies. Committees of the Saddle Lake and Goodfish Lake Council dealt effectively with welfare, public works, agriculture, sports and recreation. The Stony Council finally abandoned the system of lifetime appointments in favour of a modified band custom based on the conduct of elections every two years.

Concurrent with the development of leaders through practical experience on councils, Alberta Indians took advantage of other methods to acquire experience in leadership. One member of the Peigan Council arranged meetings on the reserve at which lectures were given on various subjects designed to acquaint Indians with factors contributing to sound community development. The Sarcee 4-H Club was very active not only in calf club work, but by providing opportunities for the Indians and their non-Indian friends in the Calgary area to come together.

The third annual conference on agriculture was held in January at Hobbema. Representatives of Indian bands from Cardston to St. Paul were in attendance. This conference gave the Indians an opportunity to compare achievements in agriculture with their friends from other reserves and to participate directly in the formulation of agricultural policy to be applied on their respective reserves. The conference proved to be an effective method of developing leadership.

Adult Education classes were continued on a number of reserves. Courses in English, Home Economics and Motor Mechanics were well attended at the St. Mary's Residential School on the Blood Reserve. Wood-working, Mechanics and Cooking courses were conducted at the Ermineskin Residential School at Hobbema. A course in First Aid was given by the St. John's Ambulance on the Alexander Reserve near Edmonton. The Saddle Lake Council, with the aid of the University of Alberta, the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Indian Affairs Branch, held a course on the care of dual-purpose cattle. Basic English and Simple Arithmetic courses were given to adult Indians as far north as Upper Hay River Indian Day School, on the Mackenzie Highway.

Increasing interest in the education of their children was shown by Indian parents. In the past year a larger number of Indian pupils attended residential schools on a day basis as well as neighbouring public and separate schools. A bus service was inaugurated to bring 43 children to the St. Mary's Residential School on the Blood Reserve, while 115 children from the same reserve were

enrolled in Grades I to XII in the Public School at Cardston. For the first time 7 Stony students attended high school at Cochrane, and 52 children from the Edmonton United Church Residential School were enrolled in the West Jasper Place Public Schools. One hundred and fifty Saddle Lake children attended public and separate schools in St. Paul. Ninety-four Indian children attended various non-Indian schools in the Lesser Slave Lake area.

In spite of the increase in the number of Indian children attending non-Indian schools, additional classroom space on reserves, in the face of an increasing population, remained a pressing need. The new dormitory block at the Ermineskin Residential School at Hobbema was opened at the beginning of the year, while a contract was let for a new sixteen-classroom block at the same location. New day schools were completed and placed in operation on the Fox Lake, Whitefish Lake, Frog Lake, Cold Lake and Saddle Lake Reserves. Construction of the new Wabasca Residential School neared completion at the end of the year. At the same time additional classrooms were opened in temporary quarters at the Blue Quills, Ermineskin, Crowfoot, St. Mary's and Sacred Heart Residential Schools and the Cold Lake and Goodfish Lake Day Schools.

A sum of \$500,000 was spent on the home building program, which proceeded at a faster pace than last year. Two hundred and fifty-eight houses were completed, and work continued on another twenty. Particularly good progress was shown on the Blood, Sarcee and Hobbema Reserves and in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency. In addition, repairs and improvements were made to 361 houses. Most of the work was done by the Indians. Further to encourage this participation and improve building skills, a six weeks' home-building course was conducted for fifteen Indian carpenters during the winter.

Rural electrification was extended to eight houses on the Sarcee Reserve and six houses on the Stony Plain Reserve. Plans have been developed to extend this service to other reserves. To improve school bus services the construction of new roads moved rapidly ahead on the Blood, Hobbema and Saddle Lake Reserves.

Winter unemployment, the depressed fur trade and unsatisfactory crop conditions made the granting of relief in greater measure necessary in the northern areas. The Branch bought about 180,000 lbs. of elk and moose meat from Elk Island, Jasper, Banff and Waterton Parks for distribution to Indians in need. Approximately 600 hides were also supplied to promote the development of native handicrafts.

As an experiment, in the Edmonton Indian Agency relief was given in cash. Results seem to indicate that this method might be extended to other Agencies.

Aside from the Asiatic flu epidemic, the health of the Indians continued to improve. Immunization against contagious diseases received careful attention, and the annual X-ray program was continued on all reserves and Indian settlements.

Several organizational changes were made during the year. The Fort St. John Indian Agency in north-eastern British Columbia was transferred for administrative purposes from the Alberta to the British Columbia Region, and jurisdiction over the Stony Rapids and Fond du Lac Bands on Lake Athabasca was transferred from the Alberta to the Saskatchewan Regional Office. Indians at Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Smith, formerly in the Athabasca Agency, were brought under the newly-created Fort Smith Agency with headquarters at Fort Smith, Northwest Territories.

One hundred and twenty-one members of the Michel Band near Edmonton were enfranchised.

Northwest Territories

An increasing number of Indians in the Northwest Territories left their traditional vocation of trapping, at least temporarily, to take employment in other fields. The majority took seasonal jobs, but a few found permanent employment.

Generally, the demand for local Indian labour along the Mackenzie River was strong during the summer but fell off in the winter. The reverse was true in Great Slave Lake area where winter brush clearing projects bolstered the economy.

About 100 Indians from Fort Good Hope, Fort Franklin, Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River and Aklavik were employed throughout the summer on Department of Public Works building projects at Fort McPherson and East 3. Another six worked on the Dew Line, while 25 from Forts Franklin and Norman found regular summer employment at the Norman Wells Refinery and in transportation on Great Bear River. Indians from Forts Norman, Good Hope and Simpson completed contracts to cut log pilings and delivered these to East 3 by floating them down the Mackenzie. A small project to provide summer employment and a supply of housing logs was undertaken by the Indians at Fort Liard.

The delay in the commencement of summer commercial fishing on Great Slave Lake, caused by the late spring, left a number of Indians without employment. The rapid development of the road construction program, however, provided timely fall and winter work for them in this area. One hundred and twenty members of the Fort Rae and Yellowknife Bands cleared and piled timber and brush from 400 acres of land on a 24-mile section of the highway right-of-way between Yellowknife and Fort Rae. An additional 250 Indians from Forts Providence, Simpson, and other settlements were employed on the Fort Rae to Fort Providence section of the same highway. About 15 Indians held jobs in the mines, while school construction projects at Fort Smith and Yellowknife provided additional employment.

A growing number of Indians took advantage of courses designed to give them skills for employment. For example, 15 young men who took carpenter training at East 3 were later employed on construction projects.

Indian participation in their traditional pursuits of hunting and trapping showed further decline. Only in the Snowdrift area, where lower prices were partially offset by improved supply, was there evidence of revived interest. In the Mackenzie River region the late spring and abnormally high water resulted in a poor muskrat and beaver catch. In spite of slightly improved prices, it was estimated that only about half of the usual number of trappers were active during the winter.

The scarcity of barren land caribou continued to be a matter of concern both to Indians and officials charged with the responsibility of solving this serious problem. Generally, the Indians gave increasing support to efforts to conserve these animals. The Branch obtained a supply of buffalo meat from Wood Buffalo Park and shipped 42,000 lbs. to cold storage reefers previously erected for Indians at Yellowknife, Fort Providence, Fort Rae, Snowdrift, Rocher River, Fort Resolution, Fort Simpson, Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope and Fort McPherson.

Domestic fishing ventures were also undertaken to reduce quantities of caribou meat fed to dogs. The Snowdrift Indians took 70,000 lbs. of fish prior to departure on a hunting trip. Only 20,000 lbs. were taken in the annual operation at Trout Rock because most of the Indians there were employed during the fall and winter on the road-clearing project. A third operation, on a much smaller scale, was the trial fishery on Willow Lake near Fort Simpson where four Indians took 18,000 lbs. of fish along with a good quantity of furs during this six-weeks pilot project.

The annual winter fishery at Hay River on Great Slave Lake brought a gross return of about \$13,000 for 10 Indian fishermen. This operation is sponsored by the Branch to encourage Indians to acquire equipment and operate on their own in order to gain a greater share of revenue from the fishing industry.

A late spring and abnormally wet summer seriously hampered the growing of vegetables. There were nevertheless many good gardens in the Mackenzie area and Indians showed increasing interest in this occupation. Some 27,000 pounds of potatoes were marketed, but the bulk of the crop was retained for home consumption.

A new school at Fort Smith was opened during the year. Construction continued on the large hostels at Fort McPherson and East 3. Summer seasonal schools were operated at Nahanni, Fort Wrigley and Lac la Martre for children who were away with their parents on traplines during the regular school term. Of prime importance to the Indians was the continued progress of the new vocational training school at Yellowknife.

A significant development in the program to encourage Indians to assume more responsibility for the administration of their affairs was the first conference in the Mackenzie District held at Fort Smith on July 29th and 30th. Twenty delegates, chosen by members of their bands, came from settlements from Fort Liard to Aklavik, as well as from points around Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes. They discussed a wide range of subjects affecting the welfare of Indians throughout this vast district.

There was noteworthy improvement in the quality of leadership given by some Indian councils. Although meetings were conducted periodically in most settlements, the Fort Simpson, Fort Norman and Fort Franklin Councils held regular monthly meetings to discuss housing, employment, relief and other matters.

Indians continued to show a growing desire to improve their living conditions. Particular progress was evident in some settlements along the Mackenzie where a number of new houses were built, older houses repaired, and determined efforts made to improve the appearance of the villages. A new sawmill and crawler tractor were supplied to the Indians at Fort Rae where logs were cut to be processed into lumber. In all, 21 new houses were completed, 11 others were under construction, and 141 underwent repairs.

Several organizational changes designed to improve services offered by the Branch were made this year. The headquarters of the Fort Norman Agency, renamed the Aklavik Agency, was transferred from Fort Norman to the new Aklavik town site under construction at East 3. A sub-agency was established at Fort Norman and the Old Crow Indians in the extreme northern part of the Yukon were brought under the jurisdiction of the Agency at Aklavik. Later in the year the Yellowknife Agency was reduced in area by the creation of a new agency at Fort Smith with supervision over the Indians in the settlements of Fort Smith, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort Resolution, Rocher River, Fort Providence and Hay River.

Saskatchewan

The Indians of Saskatchewan continue to derive their livelihood principally from agriculture. An increasing number, however, are seeking employment in construction, forestry and transportation. Commercial fishing, trapping and hunting are important sources of income for Indians living in the northern part of the Province.

In spite of heavy hail losses in the summer of 1957, crop yields from Indian reserves were generally good. Some 166,350 acres were sown to field crops in 1957, yielding 632,319 bushels of wheat, 575,318 bushels of coarse grains, 26,779 bushels of flax and rye, and 2,609,523 lbs. of rape seed. Of the above acreage

81,047 acres were farmed by the Indians themselves and produced 250,993 bushels of wheat, 286,892 bushels of coarse grains, 9,850 bushels of flax and rye, and 48,500 lbs. of rape seed. The Indians also harvested 13,665 tons of wild hay and 2,120 tons of tame hay.

The cattle industry throughout the Province is on the upward trend.

An increasing number of Indian families are becoming established in agriculture and livestock raising through revolving fund loans.

Some 254 Indians worked in the beet fields in Alberta during the summer of 1957, and an increasing number secured employment in railroad maintenance, pulp-cutting, and the building trades.

In the northern areas the Indians fared quite well. Returns from the sale of fur amounted to \$560,000 and from commercial fishing, \$120,288. There are presently 12 fish filleting plants in operation, 7 of which are operated in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Fish Marketing Service and 5 privately owned. Some Indians share directly in the ownership of fish processing establishments. In the Reindeer Lake area 40 have an equity of \$25,000 in the filleting plant at Co-op Point.

Game of all species, with the exception of caribou, is increasing as a result of the Conservation Program.

The number of permits issued for oil exploration on Indian reserves in Saskatchewan has diminished in the past few years but the Indians still obtain substantial revenue from existing wells. Particular mention should be made of the White Bear Band in the south-eastern part of the Province, whose reserve is now entirely under contract to oil companies. This Band derived a revenue of \$100,000 last year. The Carry-The-Kettle Band benefitted to the extent of \$60,000 from oil leases on the Assiniboine Reserve. A large area to the north of Qu'Appelle Valley is being explored for oil.

Adult classes in vocational training were held on reserves in the Crooked Lake, Duck Lake and Battleford Agencies. In addition, a three-week agricultural course for 45 young Indian men and women was held in April, 1957, in conjunction with the University of Saskatchewan Extension Division. In February, 1958, 14 young men were registered in the regular six-week agricultural courses held at Prince Albert and Moose Jaw.

A substantial number of Indians beyond school age have made application for tuition grants in the trades. It is apparent that this interest is the result of greater appreciation of the benefits of formal training, a reduced demand for unskilled labour, and the stimulation of vocational classes on the reserves.

The school integration program made progress. Indian children from nearby reserves are attending Grade VII and VIII classes in the Prince Albert Elementary Schools. The Public School at Loon Lake, currently under construction, will accommodate Indian pupils in the area. Two hundred and thirty-two pupils are attending high school throughout the Province.

New schools were built on a number of reserves. One-classroom schools were completed for the Saulteaux and Maple Creek Bands and the Black Lake group of Indians. Two-classroom schools were finished for the Cote, Nut Lake and Peepeekisis Bands. In addition to new schools, it was necessary to provide temporary accommodation for pupils on the Loon Lake, Moosomin, Big River, Pelican Lake, Cote, Key and Assiniboine Reserves. Repairs and renovations were made to a number of day schools on other reserves and to residential schools.

Continuing co-operation between Branch and Provincial authorities has led to a greater utilization by Indians of Provincial welfare services. In the past year joint studies were undertaken to find means of expanding this process. Particular attention was given to children of non-Indian status living on reserves

and to those Indians who have chosen to live away from reserves. More effective methods of utilizing the Provincial welfare rehabilitation services for handicapped Indians are now being introduced.

During the 1957-58 fiscal year 99 new houses were constructed on reserves in Saskatchewan, at a cost of \$131,370. In addition, repairs in an amount of \$15,550 were made to existing homes.

Manitoba

While hunting and trapping remain important for the Indians living in the northern areas of Manitoba, many are finding employment in commercial fishing, railroad maintenance, mining and construction.

During the year field officers of the Branch gave close supervision to Indians employed in the large, commercial fishing operations at Reindeer, South Indian and God's Lakes. As a result higher production and increased returns have been achieved. In addition, the Indians are learning to improve their methods and thus improve the quality of fish for the market.

A filleting plant has been established at Savage Island, with a storage capacity of a quarter of a million pounds. This plant employs 35 Indians in processing work, while up to 80 engage in fishing. The Savage Island and Molson Lake plants and the fishing operations at Reindeer, South Indian, God's and other lakes in the north furnished seasonal employment for about 500 Indians.

The most consistent employer of Indians in the north is the Canadian National Railway. More than a hundred Indians are permanently employed by the Railway, and an equal number work on a seasonal basis. Several of the permanent employees have advanced to the position of section foremen. In the Nelson River Agency alone, Indians derived an income of over \$30,000 from railroad work last year.

The Mystery-Moak Lake mining operations continued to employ Indians in geophysical survey work, in the development of the Thompson town site, in the clearing of roads, and in the construction of a dam at Kelsey. Approximately 250 Indians were engaged in these operations.

An important project completed during the year was the relocation of the York Factory Band, whose members had hitherto hunted and trapped in the York Factory area. With the decline of the fur trade and the resultant closing of the Hudson's Bay Company post at York Factory, many Indians moved inland to work in mining, railway maintenance or commercial fishing. With the assistance of Branch field officers the remaining members of the Band settled on land on the south shore of Split Lake, twenty miles from Ilford. Here the Indians continue to hunt and trap or find employment on the railway and in nearby mines.

In the south a decline in agriculture on reserves was apparent, with a reduction of 15% in acreage cultivated and 4% in livestock owned. This decline was partly due to the abandonment of farming by Indians who prefer different work. Others have left farming after attempting to farm units too small to yield sufficient income, but many still farm and give promise of being successful.

As well as farming on reserves, Indians in the south found employment in brush-cutting, beet harvesting or other seasonal operations in agriculture, and various construction activities taking place in the vicinity of reserves. Indians of central Manitoba were employed in commercial lake fishing, pulp cutting on reserves and Provincial lands, and frog and seneca root picking. Throughout the Province Indians on reserves were employed to the greatest degree possible on the construction of buildings and roads financed by the Department.

Other Indians employed by government agencies include a clerk, stenographer and school teacher who were appointed to Indian Affairs Branch positions this year, bringing to 18 the number of Indians permanently employed by the

Department in Manitoba. Some 20 provincial fire towers are manned each season by Indians employed on a semi-permanent basis with annual leave benefits.

Indians in southeastern Manitoba harvested a total of 21,315 pounds of wild rice and received over \$10,000 for their crop. Representations are being made to the Provincial authorities with a view to increasing the area to be harvested exclusively by Indians. Surveys in the north and in the south in regard to fish and fur-bearing animals were carried out and assistance given to the Indians in obtaining nets and traps.

A placement officer was appointed at Winnipeg to assist Indians in finding jobs. Many sources of employment were discovered and, with few exceptions, firms indicated a willingness to hire Indians. The placement officer also informed Branch field officers of special opportunities for group employment in mining, power dam construction, or road work. Indian students and trainees in urban centres were interviewed to ascertain their abilities and preferences, to facilitate their employment on graduation.

The Indian Affairs Branch sponsored a number of trades training courses in Manitoba to help Indians fit themselves for employment. Thirty men from the northern reserves were trained in carpentry, auto mechanics, sheet metal work and welding at the Brandon Agricultural and Homemaking School. In addition, thirty women, also from the northern areas, studied home economics at the same school.

Ninety-one handicapped Indians were given assistance in the form of counselling, or academic and trades training. Eight have been placed in employment, a number have returned to their reserves; the remainder continued to receive training. An evaluation and social adjustment unit was recently organized at the Brandon Sanatorium to provide further rehabilitation services.

The condition of the Indians in Manitoba continues to receive sympathetic attention from various provincial and municipal authorities. Social welfare agencies operating under provincial or municipal auspices accept an increasing number of Indian cases. In addition, the provincial per capita grants to municipalities were extended during the 1957-58 fiscal year to Indian bands. The Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg devoted several meetings to the consideration of ways and means to help the Indians face the problems of integration. As a result a committee of Indians was appointed in Winnipeg to assist individuals who have recently come from reserves.

Band councils continued to participate actively in the administration of band affairs. For example, the Barren Lands Council accepted responsibility for ensuring that Band members follow proper caribou conservation practises. The Pas Band Council co-operated in a move to place taxis operating between the Town and The Pas Reserve under the ownership of a Band member. Council agreed to purchase the required taxis from Band Funds and have the proprietor buy the vehicles from the Band on instalment.

Among community development activities on reserves were the Homemakers' Clubs and the Leadership Training Courses. During the year a new Homemakers' Club was organized at Red Sucker Lake, another at Norway House, bringing to 44 the number of such clubs in the Province. Leadership Training Courses under the direction of Branch personnel were held at The Pas and Norway House. A similar course sponsored by the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg was attended by representative Indians from various bands.

Indian children continued to attend provincial and municipal schools. At Portage la Prairie 76 pupils were admitted to elementary and secondary schools, and at Shoal River the Provincial School admitted 60 others. Forty children living at the MacKay Residential School in Dauphin are attending nearby municipal junior and senior high schools.

The school construction program on Manitoba reserves included completion of one-room day schools at Red Sucker, Fairford, Birdtail Sioux, Oak River and Oxford House. A new two-room day school was built at Garden Hill and a two-classroom block at the Brandon Residential School. Three single classrooms were added to the Guy Indian Residential School at The Pas. The newly-opened MacKay Residential School at Dauphin includes six classrooms and dormitory space for 210 children. Work was begun on a six-classroom block at Peguis in the Fisher River Agency.

Increasing numbers of young Indians are taking advantage of senior academic, vocational and professional courses. Fifteen students attend the Manitoba Technical Institute; others are enrolled at Training Hospitals, Teachers' Colleges and the University of Manitoba. Three senior students received scholarships from the Department.

Satisfactory progress was made with regard to the engineering and construction program. A network of interior roads to facilitate marketing and school bus operations was completed on the Peguis and Fisher River Reserves. In addition, twenty-one miles of access roads to three Indian reserves were built in co-operation with the Province. On northern reserves numbers of roads were laid to accommodate pedestrian and small tractor traffic. Three administrative buildings were constructed for the newly-established Agency at Island Lake, while two other administrative buildings were erected at God's Lake and Lynn Lake. Throughout the year 160 new houses were built on Indian reserves.

Northern Ontario

Commercial fishing in northern Ontario is one of the principal sources of income for the Indians. The lake trout catch at Trout Lake increased during this year, and larger catches of pickerel and whitefish were recorded at Shoal Lake. The goldeye catch in the Sandy Lake area was good, especially during the winter. Sturgeon fishing in the James Bay area is increasing, the Nottaway, Harricanaw and Eastmain Rivers remaining the major sources. Tests and experiments were carried out on several other rivers.

The over-all revenue from trapping showed little change from previous years, although some drop in production occurred in the Patricia district. Plans were developed in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests to restock the area.

Sales of pulp and veneer wood from Indian reserves dropped considerably. On the other hand, mining companies purchased a large number of timbers and ties, partially offsetting the loss in other markets. A growing interest in reforestation is apparent among the Indians who now realize the necessity of maintaining annual yields. During the year 100,000 seedlings were planted under the supervision of the Forest Engineer.

Thirty-three Indians were employed at the Pickle Crow Gold Mine in northern Ontario. These men and their families live in the nearby Town of Central Patricia, where the majority of Indians are purchasing houses.

Construction of the northern Ontario section of the Trans-Canada Pipeline provided work for many Indians. Demand for Indian labour was high in sparsely-settled areas.

Indian women throughout the region received instruction from the Branch social worker in the development of handicrafts. Increased production was noted particularly in the Manitoulin Island Agency.

Several of the more active Homemakers' Clubs in northern Ontario formed a Regional Committee. The Committee held meetings to discuss ways and means of fostering community development on the reserves. Band councils are also taking a more active interest in band affairs, particularly with regard to the planning of expenditures from band funds.

Several new schools were opened and additional classrooms added to others. Eleven pupils proceeded beyond the high school level to nursing, teacher training and business courses. Eight Indians enrolled in a timber scaling course.

An agreement with the Provincial Children's Aid Society whereby the various Societies will assist in finding suitable foster homes for orphaned or neglected Indian children was implemented. The Provincial Community Programs Branch is also giving assistance in the field of social welfare.

The Branch road construction and maintenance program in northern Ontario is aimed in part at giving Indians a better chance to market their produce. At Shoal Lake work was carried out on a road leading from the Reserve to Highway No. 11. With the completion of the road in 1958 it will be easier and less expensive for Indians to move their fish to markets in the south. Access roads were built on the Spanish River, Mountbatten and Mattagami Reserves to allow mature timber to be harvested and moved out for sale. Several general purpose roads were constructed on other reserves.

Approximately \$250,000 was spent on new housing or home repair.

Hydro-electric services were extended to several reserves.

Southern Ontario

During the year the Regional Placement Officer visited all bands in southern Ontario to interview Indians interested in obtaining employment away from the reserves. Several positions were found in towns and cities for those wishing to move. Other Indians were aided in finding jobs on farms or in mining, forestry and construction. With the assistance of the Placement Officer many obtained employment on the sugar beet fields in the southwestern part of the province. Others found work in brush-clearing operations conducted by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

Leasing of reserve lands is bringing considerable income to the Indian bands of southern Ontario. On the Christian Island Reserve several shore-line subdivisions were leased as cottage sites in the fall of 1957. Approximately 1,000 cottage sites were surveyed on the Parry Island Reserve. Similar sites are being leased on all other reserves having lake shore frontages.

On the Walpole Island Reserve approximately 16,000 acres of marsh-land are leased to duck hunting clubs. Many Indians are employed as guides, while additional income is obtained from the sale of hunting permits. Muskrats abound in the marsh-lands, and up to 5,000 pelts are annually offered for sale by the Indians. Other land in the Reserve is leased for farming.

Stove wood, bolts, pulpwood and lumber are cut on several reserves in the area. Throughout the year logging operations on the Christian Island Reserve produced 294,656 board feet of timber.

Band Councils continued to take an active part in the administration of band affairs. Regular monthly meetings were held and considerable time devoted to band fund management. Several councils gave particular attention to the granting of loans for housing and other welfare projects. The Six Nations Council charged its Seed Committee with the administration of various farming activities, assigning the Committee \$5,000 from Band Funds to finance operations. The Council also helped organize a School Committee which functions as local school board. A similar committee was appointed on the Walpole Island Reserve.

During the year agreements were reached with municipal school boards to enable additional numbers of Indian children to attend public schools at Ridgetown, Wallaceburg and Lakefield.

A new school was completed on the Christian Island Reserve, and extensive repairs were made to the Mohawk Residential School and the Deseronto Day School. Two schools at Cornwall Island were moved to a new location by the St. Lawrence Seaway authorities.

Indian children from the Mohawk Institute at Brantford attended summer camp on the Christian Island Reserve.

One female student from the Cornwall Island Reserve who received a \$1,000 scholarship is attending university. A male student from the Alnwick Indian Reserve received a \$500 scholarship to assist him in continuing his course in aeronautical engineering.

Delegates from nearly every reserve in southern Ontario attended a Homemakers' conference held at Golden Lake.

During the year 34 new houses were constructed and repairs carried out to 130 others. At the close of the year 35 additional houses were under construction.

The various Provincial Children's Aid Societies agreed to extend their services to the majority of Indian bands in southern Ontario.

Quebec

Employment of Indians in Quebec remained at a fairly high level until the autumn of 1957, but decreased with the onset of winter and the general decline in activity throughout the Province. The economic position of the Indians during the winter benefitted from several factors, amongst which were an increase in trapping and hunting, greater use of local fuel, Unemployment Insurance payments, provincial and federal welfare benefits and relief assistance from the Department. With the approach of the summer and the seasonal rise in industrial activity, the Indians looked forward to an increase in employment.

The Indians of Quebec engage in a wide variety of economic pursuits. At Caughnawaga, many are expert steel workers and work across Canada and in the United States. Other members of the Band have found various types of work in nearby Montreal and on the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

The Indians of Timiskaming, Abitibi, Maniwaki, Pointe Bleue, Bersimis, Seven Islands and St. Augustin derive their income from forestry, mining, and fishing. Pulpwood cutting and forest fire fighting are the two principal occupations of the forest workers. Salmon fishing at Bersimis and sturgeon fishing in the Abitibi Agency brought a revenue of \$10,000. The large mining developments which have taken place in Northern Quebec in the last ten years continue to provide employment to the Indians.

Many Indians have left their reserves and found industrial employment in the outlying areas of the Province. Approximately 225 Indians from Seven Islands and 175 from Fort Chimo are now located near the iron ore development at Schefferville. Others from Seven Islands have found employment at Wabush and Clarke City. Indians from Bersimis have settled at Labrieville, while many from Pointe Bleue have moved to Passe Dangereuse. Rupert House and Waswanipi Indians have found jobs at Chapais, and Indians from Mistassini are working at Chibougamau and Clova.

The range of economic activity in which the Indians of Quebec engage extends to small businesses. On numerous reserves Indian entrepreneurs have established canteens, restaurants, grocery stores and handicraft shops. Farming has also contributed toward the income of Indians living on reserves.

Many Indians earn their livelihood from various forms of employment on or near their reserves. Members of the Barriere Lake Band, for example, have combined guiding and pulpwood cutting. This Band is located at La Verendrye Park, close to large forestry operations and tourist resorts. Recently members

of the Band obtained from a local company a contract for 1,200 cords of pulp-wood which they successfully fulfilled.

Trapping remains an important means of livelihood. The Preserve areas brought an income to the Indians of over \$200,000 in 1957.

A number of Indians continued to be employed by the Department in building houses, repairing roads and gathering fuel wood on the reserves. Others gained an income from domestic service, wild berry and potato picking, prospecting, clam digging and stevedoring.

The education of Indian children in the Province progressed satisfactorily, with attendance and performance reports indicating an increased interest on the part of both parents and pupils. Achievement tests administered to Indian children in Quebec showed that they have reached the standard norms for their age groups.

Additional school facilities were provided on three reserves. At Caughnawaga five classrooms were added to the existing day schools; on the Natashquan and Obedjiwan Reserves new day schools of one and two classrooms were opened. Plans have been laid for a new two-classroom day school at Schefferville and for the addition of one classroom at the Romaine Day School. In the planning stage are a residential school at La Tuque for the children from Waswanipi and Mistassini and a similar school at Pointe Bleue for the children from Bersimis and Pointe Bleue.

During the year approximately 430 pupils attended schools under the direction of the Provincial Department of Education. As in previous years, the integrated school program proved a success and all those concerned have expressed satisfaction with the arrangements in effect. Indian children now attend provincial schools at places such as Seven Islands, Escoumains, Loretteville, Oka, St. Eustache, Maniwaki, Wolf Lake, Kipawa and Lachine. Several high schools in Montreal have students from Caughnawaga. It is expected that Indian pupils will soon attend provincial schools at Pierreville and Schefferville. In addition, contracts have been signed to permit Indian children to attend schools at Dalhousie and Notre-Dame-du-Nord.

A number of Indian students are taking advanced educational courses. Approximately 135 are enrolled in high schools; 10 attend university; 7 attend normal school; 4 are training as nurses; and 17 are in business colleges. Twenty young Indian students are enrolled in special technical schools and nearly 50 completed short trade courses.

Community development on Indian reserves in Quebec is advancing in step with the formation and expansion of the Social Leaders' Courses, Homemakers' Clubs, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scout and Girl Guide Groups, and sports teams. In the past year Social Leaders' Courses were given at Lorette, Pointe Bleue and Bersimis, with approximately 20 students in attendance on each reserve. Courses previously completed at Oka, Pointe Bleue, Seven Islands, Pierreville, Lorette and Bersimis are giving encouraging results, many of the graduates displaying leadership, initiative and a keen interest in the progress of their communities.

Twelve Indian Homemakers' Clubs functioned on various reserves in the province. Their programs included monthly meetings, picnics, short courses in domestic science, lectures and films on hygiene, recreational activities, instruction in first aid and housekeeping, and discussion of the family budget, education and other social problems.

The 4-H Club at Lorette and Pierreville continued their activities. Two other 4-H Clubs were started at Pointe Bleue.

A troupe of Girl Guides is active at Seven Islands. Boy Scout and Girl Guide Groups are being formed at Maniwaki, Lorette, Restigouche, Maria and Pointe Bleue.

Members of a group of Indian artists, actors, singers and dancers at Lorette have won public recognition of their talent. They performed on television and radio and participated in the commemoration of various historical events.

Band councils have continued to contribute to the community development of Indian reserves in the Province. The councils of the Montagnais of Bersimis, Hurons of Lorette, Pointe Bleue and Restigouche Bands have made a number of by-laws pertaining to the regulation of traffic, the prevention of trespass by cattle, removal of garbage and the prevention of disorderly conduct. Councils of various bands have approved expenditures for a number of projects, including the establishment of a fire alarm system, the extension of sewer facilities, and the introduction of street lighting.

The construction program for the 1957-58 fiscal year included the completion of 37 new houses on Indian reserves, the continuation of work on 6 others, and the erection of 4 camp units. A sum of \$16,000 was spent for the repair of existing houses and camp facilities. The Department also completed work on a new agency residence at Seven Islands and a combination warehouse-office building at Schefferville.

The Algonquin Centre at Maniwaki which had been destroyed by fire was rebuilt. The cost of the community hall was paid for from band funds and most of the work done by the Indians. Another community hall is being built at Manouan, also with the aid of volunteer Indian labour.

Engineering projects included the installation of a water and sewer system in the northern section of the Caughnawaga Reserve, the asphalt surfacing of the main road at Pierreville, and major improvements of all roads at Pointe Bleue.

New Brunswick

As in previous years, many Indians from western New Brunswick found employment on farms, defence establishments and construction projects in the State of Maine. An additional number were engaged in maintenance and construction work at Camp Gagetown, while others obtained jobs in the forest industry.

In the eastern areas, Indian forest workers were adversely affected by the reduced demand for pulpwood and a spruce budworm infestation which damaged the annual Christmas tree harvest. The production of handicrafts in the form of baskets, rustic furniture and handles, however, gave them an alternative source of income.

Indian band councils in New Brunswick were concerned with negotiating land leases, planning expenditures from band funds and holding elections. The Tobique Council gave direction to several projects on the Reserve, including the erection of a \$20,000 recreation centre, the completion of a modern water system and the extension of paved streets and other road facilities.

Delegates from all reserves attended a series of lectures on community development at Red Bank by officers of the Provincial Department of Education, the Maritime Co-operative Services, and the Indian Affairs Branch.

Five hundred and ninety-two children are in school or receiving post-school training. This represents a 9 per cent increase over the previous year. Approximately one out of six Indian pupils attends non-Indian schools.

Evening classes in home economics for adults were conducted at Kingsclear, Tobique and Big Cove Schools, while art classes and physical education classes were held for children at Kingsclear and Devon.

The Departmental scholarship in vocational training was won by a drafting student at the New Brunswick Technical Institute, and a Tom Longboat athletic medal was earned by a Woodstock youth.

One registered nurse, two practical nurses and several stenographers graduated and obtained employment. A young man from the Tobique Reserve who graduated from the Nova Scotia Technical Institute as a civil engineer is now employed in a professional capacity by the Provincial Department of Highways.

With one exception, all Children's Aid Societies in the Province have given serious consideration to the extension of their services to Indians on the reserves.

Construction and engineering projects included the completion of 9 houses and the repair of 41 others. Fourteen wells, 13 of them in the Miramichi Agency, were drilled to eliminate unsatisfactory and condemned water supplies. Roads were repaired on the Big Cove and Burnt Church Reserves.

Nova Scotia

Relatively few Indians in Nova Scotia are located near the sea, the mines, or good agricultural areas. They derive their livelihood from lumbering, handicrafts, seasonal employment in Maine, and local day work. Last year a decreasing demand for labour in the forest industries led to much greater emphasis on basketry and other handicrafts. The Christmas tree trade was brisk, providing considerable employment in November and December. One man operated his own sawmill and hired fellow Band members. Many Indians obtained work in the berry and potato fields of Maine. The Indians of Cape Breton Island began exploring the possibility of selling trap hoops, sail rings, buoys and other gear to fishermen in Newfoundland.

Indians in Nova Scotia participated in several Adult Education courses. The Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University arranged training courses for Indians on two of the largest reserves in the Eskasoni Agency. These courses were well received. A Social Leaders' course sponsored by the Branch was held on the Shubenacadie Reserve attended by delegates from the larger bands. The objective of the course was to encourage the betterment of social and economic conditions on reserves in the Province. Lectures were given by representatives of the Nova Scotia Technical Education Services, the St. Francis Xavier University, the Nova Scotia Credit Union League, various private business firms, and Branch personnel. Short courses in social leadership were given by Branch officials on two other reserves. Emphasis was placed on the relationship between family life, the school and the community. A carpentry course for adults took place on the Eskasoni Reserve, and additional courses in motor mechanics, sheet metal work and homemaking were planned for other reserves. Two 4-H Clubs, a Boy Scout troop and a Little League baseball team were organized for the benefit of young Indians.

In 1957-58 approximately one-quarter of the Indian children in Nova Scotia attended non-Indian schools. Several senior students were trained as stenographers, nurses or technicians. Improvements were made to the Eskasoni Day School, and another contract was awarded for the addition of two classrooms and extra residence facilities for teachers.

Indians in Nova Scotia benefit from the terms of the recently-established Provincial Social Assistance Act. In addition, all Children's Aid Societies in the Province are extending their services to Indians.

Sixteen houses were built on reserves and building materials accumulated for an additional nine. Seventy-six houses were repaired and nine deep wells drilled. Reserve roads and bridges were also repaired.

Prince Edward Island

Almost all the Indians in the Province live on Lennox Island, twenty-eight miles off the northern mainland coast. Part of their income comes from the sale of smelts and shellfish. In 1956, 20 acres of shore line were set aside for the

cultivation of oysters and results have been encouraging. Plans were made to divide the bed into lots to be leased to band members. Considerable effort has been expended by the Indians to weed out parasites and other foreign matter.

Potato basket making continues to be the staple industry on the Lennox Island Reserve. Operations are conducted by the Band, which has a \$3,000 working capital. Two-thirds of this money represents profits realized from the annual sale of approximately 10,000 baskets to farmers in Prince Edward Island. The remaining third was advanced from the Indian Affairs Revolving Fund last winter to assure sufficient returns to basket makers during the off-season.

Off-reserve employment is found primarily in the potato and berry fields of Maine, although some Indians are hired as part-time workers on Prince Edward Island farms. Some of the younger Indians are leaving the reserve to work in cities in the province and elsewhere.

Plans were laid during the year for the development of small-scale truck gardens on Lennox Island. In addition, arrangements were made to have the Regional Dominion Horticulturalist appraise parts of the Reserve as blueberry grounds.

Children on Lennox Island attend the local Indian day school. In the past year courses in home economics and manual training were included in the curriculum, and adult classes in home improvement were held weekly. On all other reserves children attended non-Indian schools. One of the senior Indian students in Prince Edward Island won a Departmental scholarship.

Indians from the Province attended a Social Leaders' course held at Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia, in October.

The Provincial Department in Charlottetown and the Catholic Social Welfare Agencies at Charlottetown and Summerside provided child welfare services to Indians in Prince Edward Island.

The Lennox Island drainage ditch through the middle of the Reserve was extended 2,000 feet. Ten houses were repaired, several wells drilled and one road improved.

Names and Locations of Indian Agencies

British Columbia

Babine, at Hazelton; Bella Coola, at Bella Coola; Cowichan, at Duncan; Fort St. John, at Fort St. John; Kamloops, at Kamloops; Kootenay, at Cranbrook; Kwawkwalth, at Alert Bay; Lytton, at Lytton; New Westminster, at New Westminster; Nicola, at Merritt; Okanagan, at Vernon; Queen Charlotte, at Masset; Skeena River, at Prince Rupert; Stuart Lake, at Vanderhoof; Vancouver, at Vancouver; West Coast, at Port Alberni; Williams Lake, at Williams Lake; and Burns Lake, at Burns Lake.

Alberta

Athabaska, at Fort Chipewyan; Blackfoot, at Gleichen; Blood, at Cardston; Peigan, at Brocket; Edmonton, at Edmonton; Fort Vermilion, at Fort Vermilion; Hobbema, at Hobbema; Lesser Slave Lake, at High Prairie; Saddle Lake, at St. Paul; and Stony-Sarcee, at Calgary.

Manitoba

Clandeboye, at Selkirk; Dauphin, at Dauphin; Fisher River, at Hodgson; Nelson River, at Ilford; Norway House, at Norway House; The Pas, at The Pas; Portage la Prairie, at Portage la Prairie; and Island Lake, at Island Lake.

Saskatchewan

Battleford, at Battleford; Carlton, at Prince Albert; Crooked Lake, at Broadview; Duck Lake, at Duck Lake; Meadow Lake, at Meadow Lake; Pelly, at Kamsack; File Hills-Qu'Appelle, at Fort Qu'Appelle; and Touchwood, at Punnichy.

Ontario

Cape Croker, at Wiarton; Caradoc, at Muncey; Chapleau, at Chapleau; Christian Island, at Christian Island; Golden Lake, at Golden Lake; Fort Frances, at Fort Frances; James Bay, at Moose Factory; Kenora, at Kenora; Manitoulin Island, at Manitowaning; Moravian, at Highgate; Nipissing, at Sturgeon Falls; Parry Sound, at Parry Sound; Port Arthur, at Port Arthur; Rice and Mud Lakes, at Peterborough; Sarnia, at Sarnia; Saugeen, at Chippawa Hill; Sault Ste. Marie, at Sault Ste. Marie; Sioux Lookout, at Sioux Lookout; Six Nations, at Brantford; Tyendinaga, at Deseronto; and Walpole Island, at Walpole Island; Nakina, at Nakina; Simcoe, at Sutton West.

Quebec

Abitibi, at Amos; Bersimis, at Betsiamites; Caughnawaga, at Caughnawaga; Jeune Lorette, at Village des Hurons; Maniwaki, at Maniwaki; Pierreville, at St. Francois du Lac; Pointe Bleue, at Pointe Bleue; Restigouche, at Restigouche; St. Regis, at St. Regis; Seven Islands, at Sept-Iles; and Temiskaming, at Notre Dame du Nord; Oka, at Oka.

New Brunswick

Miramichi, at Rogersville; Tobique, at Perth; and Kingsclear, at Fredericton.

Nova Scotia

Shubenacadie, at Miqmac; and Eskasoni, at Eskasoni.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island, on Lennox Island.

Yukon Territory

Yukon, at Whitehorse.

Northwest Territories

Aklavik, at Aklavik; Yellowknife, at Yellowknife; and Fort Smith, at Fort Smith.

Table

Census of Indian Population classified by Religious

Province or Territory	Total Number	Religious Persuasion						
		Anglican	Baptist	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Other Chris- tian Beliefs	Aborig- inal Beliefs
Alberta.....	15,715	2,037	143	.....	11,225	1,917	127	266
British Columbia.....	31,086	6,025	.....	.....	17,959	6,310	792	.....
Manitoba.....	19,684	5,855	2	846	7,250	5,090	564	77
New Brunswick.....	2,629	.....	.....	.....	2,629	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	4,023	711	.....	.....	3,310	.....	.....	2
Nova Scotia.....	3,002	.....	.....	.....	3,002	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	37,255	11,313	1,960	622	12,917	7,038	1,232	2,173
Prince Edward Island.....	272	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	17,574	3,383	.....	.....	13,482	425	141	143
Saskatchewan.....	18,750	5,532	37	251	10,150	1,604	81	1,095
Yukon.....	1,568	1,165	84	314	1	4
Total Indian population.....	151,558	36,021	2,226	1,719	82,510	22,385	2,937	3,760

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Persuasion, Age Group and Sex, by Province, 1957

Age Group and Sex											
Under 7 years		7 and under 16		16 and under 21		21 and under 65		65 and under 70		70 and over	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1,912	1,996	1,809	1,864	794	788	3,090	2,805	131	76	215	235
3,614	3,587	3,534	3,642	1,488	1,494	6,581	5,652	275	188	505	526
2,377	2,397	2,282	2,303	972	930	4,061	3,440	154	156	311	301
305	294	284	285	141	136	591	486	19	19	36	33
442	400	420	404	179	175	932	835	50	29	69	88
310	308	326	311	181	185	642	608	22	17	52	40
3,487	3,499	3,833	4,040	2,193	2,055	8,271	7,560	554	412	696	655
21	19	30	31	13	16	67	58	4	2	6	5
1,784	1,743	1,833	1,853	931	967	4,014	3,478	203	192	296	280
2,180	2,142	2,204	2,221	912	962	3,799	3,536	154	124	258	258
144	170	176	190	81	78	327	310	21	17	28	26
16,576	16,555	16,731	17,144	7,885	7,786	32,375	28,768	1,587	1,232	2,472	2,447

Table 2

**Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands,
by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1958**

Province or Territory	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total area in acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	2,741
Nova Scotia.....	6	40	19,492
New Brunswick.....	15	23	37,597
Quebec.....	42	23	178,566
Ontario.....	111	164	1,559,184
Manitoba.....	51	107	524,490
Saskatchewan.....	66	120	1,205,795
Alberta.....	41	90	1,537,217
British Columbia.....	209	1,627	820,397
Northwest Territories.....	15	10	1,924
Yukon Territory.....	15	15	3,535
Totals.....	572	2,223	5,890,938*

*Areas do not add to acreage total exactly, owing to rounding.

Table 3

Statement of Total Expenditure 1957-58*

—	Branch Adminis- tration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare and Grants to Exhibi- tions	Fur Conser- vation	Education	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....		102,085	15	288,322		243,871	634,293
Prince Edward Island.....		18,504		23,845		13,933	56,282
New Brunswick.....		53,349	515	182,516		121,120	357,500
Quebec.....		420,480	1,205	673,799	42,218	1,117,862	2,255,564
Ontario.....		750,324	26,586	864,837	75,830	2,836,000	4,583,577
Manitoba.....		533,506		772,967	43,503	2,461,636	3,811,612
Saskatchewan.....		455,705	3,766	588,081	48,841	2,127,246	3,223,639
Alberta.....		525,728	19,788	381,943	22,114	2,359,012	3,308,585
British Columbia.....		594,593	787	930,359	216	3,240,257	4,766,212
Northwest Territories.....		94,367		190,552			284,919
Yukon.....		31,218		69,775		249,991	350,984
Headquarters and miscellaneous.....	508,250	153,998	250,389	122,213	15,308	2,387,848	3,438,006
Grant to Provide Additional services to Indians of British Columbia.....		59,622		39,994			99,616
	508,250	3,823,479	303,051	5,129,203	248,030	17,158,776	27,170,789
Statutory—Indian Annuities.....							392,895
Statutory—Pensions.....							420
Grand total.....							\$27,564,104

*Preliminary figures subject to final audit.

Table 4

Open Account—Amounts Advanced on Loans to Indians approved under Section 69 of the Indian Act, and Repayments, by Province, Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1958

Outstanding Advances, April 1, 1958.....\$ 399,740.67

ADVANCES, 1957-58

Yukon.....	Nil	
British Columbia.....	\$ 28,085.48	
Alberta.....	2,450.95	
Saskatchewan.....	100,494.04	
Manitoba.....	2.22	
Ontario.....	14,338.66	
Quebec.....	2,600.00	
New Brunswick.....	753.60	
Nova Scotia.....	2,579.96	
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	
		<hr/>
		151,304.91
		<hr/>
		551,045.58

REPAYMENTS, 1957-58

Yukon.....	Nil	
British Columbia.....	14,211.63	
Alberta.....	1,740.50	
Saskatchewan.....	41,302.82	
Manitoba.....	8,953.63	
Ontario.....	22,424.47	
Quebec.....	4,268.96	
New Brunswick.....	687.40	
Nova Scotia.....	2,332.06	
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	
		<hr/>
		95,921.47
		<hr/>
Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1958.....	\$ 455,124.11	
		<hr/> <hr/>

Table 5
Indian Trust Funds—Receipts and Disbursements for
Year Ended March 31, 1958*

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Balance, April 1, 1957.....	\$22, 171, 130.21
<i>Receipts</i>	
Agriculture.....	18, 911.51
Band Property.....	13, 654.06
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	92, 961.75
Band Loan Repayments.....	53, 476.61
Housing Repayments.....	22, 849.60
Gravel Dues.....	144, 390.25
Lumber & Wood Sales.....	44, 637.60
Oil Royalties.....	1, 008, 938.77
Oil Bonus.....	821, 166.60
Timber Dues.....	579, 595.01
Land Sales.....	255, 703.94
Compensations.....	98, 145.70
Miscellaneous.....	75, 229.86
	3, 229, 661.26
	25, 400, 791.47
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Agriculture.....	43, 891.86
Band Property.....	259, 880.20
Cash Payments & Entitlements	
Cash Distribution.....	1, 004, 297.63
Enfranchisements.....	121, 230.33
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	127, 924.98
	1, 253, 452.94
Reserve Management.....	27, 668.63
Band Loans.....	59, 024.92
Land Purchase.....	89, 743.87
Roads and Bridges.....	67, 667.28
Housing, Wells.....	461, 584.25
Compensations.....	13, 140.63
Miscellaneous.....	12, 297.13
	2, 288, 351.71
Balance March 31, 1958.....	\$23, 112, 439.76
REVENUE ACCOUNT	
Balance, April 1, 1957.....	\$ 5, 485, 430.45
<i>Receipts</i>	
Agriculture.....	187, 791.22
Band Property.....	17, 572.67
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	83, 335.01
Relief Reimbursements.....	12, 996.36
Interest on Band Loans.....	7, 826.80
Roads & Bridges Subsidies.....	74, 055.85
Housing Repayments.....	17, 048.80
Government Interest.....	1, 315, 492.80
Rentals, Oil.....	810, 000.87
Other Rentals.....	958, 785.30
Savings Deposits Including Estates.....	419, 976.48
Compensation, St. Lawrence Seaway.....	257, 005.00
Other Compensations.....	197, 429.23
Handicraft Sales.....	17, 788.11
Fines.....	84, 819.72
Fur Sales.....	318, 948.02
Fish Sales.....	27, 285.15
Miscellaneous.....	430, 810.32
	5, 238, 967.71
	10, 724, 398.16

*Preliminary figures subject to final audit.

Table 5—Concluded

Disbursements

Agriculture.....		646,102.47	
Band Property.....		221,728.33	
Cash Payments & Entitlements			
Cash Distribution.....	522,514.77		
Enfranchisements.....	17,583.03		
Pensions.....	22,956.55		
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	88,754.03		
Annuities.....	16,021.00		
			667,829.38
Education.....			20,279.56
Medical.....			39,567.10
Relief.....			724,738.04
Reserve Management.....			27,274.73
Salaries.....			110,202.86
Social Activities.....			20,581.25
Land Purchase.....			5,277.21
Roads & Bridges.....			250,034.74
Housing & Wells.....			568,061.66
Fur Projects.....			325,684.54
Fish Projects.....			31,307.66
Rentals.....			72,738.72
Savings, Estates.....			609,241.17
Compensation, St. Lawrence Seaway.....			148,699.76
Other Compensations.....			147,866.75
Primrose Range.....			37,093.76
Handicraft.....			18,708.30
Prevention of Liquor Traffic.....			27,003.65
Miscellaneous.....			141,744.61
			<u>4,861,766.25</u>
Balance, March 31, 1958.....			<u>\$ 5,862,631.91</u>

Table 6

*Indian Education—Total Expenditure**
1957-58

Province	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	175,444	68,427		243,871
Prince Edward Island.....	13,933			13,933
New Brunswick.....	121,120			121,120
Quebec.....	719,307	398,555		1,117,862
Ontario.....	1,306,327	1,529,673		2,836,000
Manitoba.....	1,048,314	1,413,322		2,461,636
Saskatchewan.....	886,726	1,240,520		2,127,246
Alberta.....	388,213	1,970,799		2,359,012
British Columbia.....	1,421,969	1,818,288		3,240,257
Yukon.....	109,882	140,109		249,991
Tuition and Maintenance of Indian children in non-Indian and Joint Schools.....			1,747,911	1,747,911
Salaries and Travel.....			216,009	216,009
School Books and Stationery.....	224,602	133,673		358,275
Miscellaneous.....	44,609	405	20,639	65,653
Grand Total.....	6,460,446	8,713,771	1,984,559	17,158,776

*Preliminary figures subject to final audit.

Table
Indian School Statistics, by Province,

Province or Territory	Number of Schools					Enrolment			Attendance	
	Residential	Hostel	Day	Seasonal	Hospital	Boys	Girls	Total	Average	Percentage
Prince Edward Island.....			1			20	15	35	31.16	89.02
Nova Scotia.....	1		8			76	67	143	130.90	91.70
						238	258	496	435.63	87.81
New Brunswick.....			9			266	232	498	441.51	88.1
Quebec.....	4					233	247	480	467.46	96.60
						*36	45	81	72.80	93.69
			17			774	771	1,545	1,336.66	89.26
				6		108	98	206	144.70	74.38
					1	13	21	34	31	91.17
Ontario.....	11					801	766	1,567	1,473.75	93.65
						* 8	13	21	17.78	91.46
			102			2,424	2,461	4,885	3,972.46	86.12
				15		243	231	474	320.83	82.94
					2	46	62	108	63.35	70.84
						**38	49	87		
Manitoba.....	10					640	673	1,313	1,248.04	95.91
						*118	117	235	193.99	85.57
			70			1,492	1,414	2,906	2,144.54	79.83
				1		4	10	14	6	66.67
					4	104	76	180	80.75	92.61
						**64	56	120		
Saskatchewan.....	9					870	918	1,788	1,781.89	95.94
						*67	60	127	106.82	86.28
			67			1,245	1,226	2,471	2,026.79	83.84
				1		23	18	41	31.38	85.59
					1	11	13	24	23.50	97.80
						**38	25	63		
Alberta.....	17					985	1,094	2,079	1,965.75	95.42
						*307	269	576	514.27	80.67
		1				41	54	95	90.53	97.42
			34			701	702	1,403	1,223.04	88.03
					1	112	163	275	264.01	97.24
						**54	57	111		
British Columbia.....	12					1,134	1,167	2,301	2,212.79	95.25
						*97	99	196	163.34	87.56
		1				82	77	159	157.4	98.99
			65			1,523	1,479	3,002	2,803.30	92.02
				1		6	8	14	13.5	96.91
					3	74	70	144	108.88	83.89
						**297	298	595		
Yukon.....	1					79	78	157	150.13	98.43
			1			57	77	134	125.75	94.33
Total.....	65	2	374	24	12	15,058	15,149	30,207	26,376.38	88.99
Analysis of Enrolment										
Residential school pupils.....						4,818	5,010	9,828	9,430.71	95.36
*Day pupils at residential schools.....						633	603	1,236	1,069.00	87.54
Hostels (residing at residential and attending day schools).....						123	131	254	247.93	98.20
Day school pupils.....						8,740	8,635	17,375	14,540.84	87.85
Hospital school pupils.....						360	405	765	571.49	88.92
Seasonal school pupils.....						384	365	749	516.41	81.30
Total.....						15,058	15,149	30,207	26,376.38	88.99
**Pupils residing at residential schools and attending provincial or private schools. (Not added to above totals).....						491	485	976		

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as at January 31, 1958

Distribution of Grades

Kinder- garten	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
	11	4	6	4	3	2	4	1				
14	21	26	20	20	19	14	9					
109	60	72	64	79	36	30	28	11				
63	107	72	71	65	31	35	24	18				
55	112	165	71	43	26	17	3	10				
29	14	14	10	11	2		1					
147	268	275	215	214	132	111	87	31	12			
105	75	18	4	4								
6	11	10	3	2	1		1					
152	212	259	238	161	173	103	79	63	42	22	19	19
4		1		2		2	4			1	1	1
245	866	682	615	597	508	438	318	250	35	12		
88	204	88	36	11	12							
12	35	15	13	4				1				
				17	17	8	14	9	11	8	1	2
64	207	205	220	194	157	90	54	48	56	1	7	
30	45	40	40	24	20	22	9	2				
263	693	493	435	309	277	182	74	27	2			
2	4	2	1				2					
1	81	16	20	15	5	5	5	4	6	2	1	
					2	18	35	24	11	15	11	4
102	350	245	211	244	198	134	89	57	48	35	28	19
7	13	18	18	18	21	11	11	5				
262	470	405	366	286	243	170	118	78	5	2		
14	6	5	5	6								
	9	4	3	4	2	1					1	
							9	7	17	18	9	3
211	236	273	262	263	259	214	141	104	71	12	2	
77	66	89	86	86	59	51	30	20	6	1		
24	17	10	12	15	8	1	2	2	1			
255	226	207	194	164	152	95	65	19	1			
	109	29	24	15	28	13	23	11	14	4	3	2
							16	16	52	11	11	5
33	397	323	282	295	319	248	149	62	84	50	36	18
8	36	23	38	27	32	15	12	3				
	22	18	35	16	40	28						
143	650	477	412	353	345	281	178	93				
2	5	3	3	1								
7	45	14	21	9	9	12	6	1	1	3		
				17	19	26	127	98	151	80	58	19
28	17	18	23	27	14	19						
	29	21	13	14	19	20	11	5				
2,562	5,729	4,639	4,090	3,602	3,150	2,364	1,537	930	384	145	98	59
659	1,552	1,514	1,327	1,247	1,165	839	524	344	201	120	92	56
155	174	185	192	163	134	101	67	34	6	2	1	1
24	39	28	47	31	48	29	2	2	1			
1,487	3,380	2,708	2,391	2,085	1,746	1,364	907	533	55	14		
26	290	88	84	49	45	31	35	17	21	9	5	2
211	294	116	49	22	12		2					
2,562	5,729	4,639	4,090	3,602	3,150	2,364	1,537	930	384	145	98	59
				34	38	52	201	154	242	132	90	33

Table
Grade Distribution of Non-Indian Pupils Enrolled

Province	Number of Schools		Enrolment and Attendance				
	Day	Resi- dential	Enrol- ment	Boys	Girls	Average Attend- ance	Per- centage
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	3	1	2	2.42	80.70
Nova Scotia.....	3	.....	18	5	13	15.29	82.41
Quebec.....	6	.....	26	10	16	24.19	86.17
Ontario.....	62	.....	292	152	140	252.26	78.15
	.....	4	24	14	10	22.33	74.61
Manitoba.....	44	.....	237	116	121	189.72	71.42
	.....	4	22	14	8	20.39	93.81
Saskatchewan.....	31	.....	107	46	61	87.35	86.89
	.....	3	19	11	8	14.04	84.05
Alberta.....	21	.....	161	70	91	133.12	77.16
	.....	7	136	65	71	107.31	82.77
British Columbia.....	24	.....	92	55	37	73.77	84.88
	.....	3	9	4	5	8.81	97.55
TOTAL.....	192	21	1,146	563	583	951.00	83.12
<i>Analysis of Enrolment</i>							
Day School Pupils.....	.....	.....	936	455	481	778.12	80.97
Residential School Pupils.....	.....	.....	210	108	102	172.88	86.55
TOTAL.....	.....	.....	1,146	563	583	951.00	83.12

The grade distribution of 8 pupils is unrecorded.

8

at Indian Schools as at January 31, 1958

Distribution of Grades										
Kinder- garten	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	1	.....	2	3	2	2	2	.....	.....
.....	3	4	4	2	5	3	4	.....	1	.....
13	64	51	37	38	22	27	27	13	.....	.....
2	5	5	5	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
21	60	37	33	35	21	18	9	3	.....	.....
2	7	1	2	4	1	2	.....	1	1	1
13	23	22	21	10	6	3	2	3	4	.....
2	3	4	1	1	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....
23	32	26	19	20	16	12	3	4	6	.....
14	24	25	18	16	15	8	2	4	4	1
7	20	10	13	11	10	11	4	3	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
99	247	188	155	144	107	88	56	35	17	2
79	207	153	127	118	83	76	51	28	11	.....
20	40	35	28	26	24	12	5	7	6	2
99	247	188	155	144	107	88	56	35	17	2

Table 9

*Indian Residential Schools, Classified by Denominational Auspices,
by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1958*

Denominational Auspices	Number of Schools According to Province or Territory								Enrolment			
	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church.....	.....	1	4	1	2	4	2	1	15	1,101	1,087	2,188
Roman Catholic.....	1	3	6	5	7	12	10	.....	44	3,364	3,549	6,913
Presbyterian.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	139	153	292
United Church.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	6	337	352	689
TOTALS.....	1	4	11	10	9	18	13	1	*67	4,941	5,141	10,082

*Includes 2 Hostels

Table 10

Indian Students Attending Provincial, Private & Territorial Schools

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Outside Canada	Totals
Grade 1.....	1	33	2	31	209	51	142	62	357	369	28	.....	1,285
Grade 2.....	1	15	3	28	123	52	56	69	217	162	17	.....	742
Grade 3.....	1	8	3	46	142	31	33	40	220	114	15	.....	653
Grade 4.....	.....	10	10	66	126	22	30	68	246	96	15	.....	699
Grade 5.....	.....	15	14	72	152	26	38	54	211	92	17	.....	685
Grade 6.....	2	19	9	40	100	20	16	36	180	37	15	.....	474
Grade 7.....	.....	13	6	30	98	38	21	54	273	43	7	.....	583
Grade 8.....	.....	12	7	66	77	20	16	49	173	22	10	.....	452
Grade 9.....	1	20	25	32	185	10	49	70	206	22	20	.....	640
Grade 10.....	.....	16	8	17	109	12	30	24	92	10	9	.....	327
Grade 11.....	1	10	1	15	63	5	17	24	46	4	4	.....	190
Grade 12.....	.....	5	1	5	48	.....	10	18	29	.....	1	.....	117
Grade 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
University 1st year.....	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	15
University 2nd year.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
University 3rd year.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
University 4th year.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
University 5th year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Normal School.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	2	4	.....	3	2	.....	.....	21
Nurse Training.....	.....	2	.....	5	10	2	6	1	9	.....	1	.....	36
Commercial.....	1	2	1	17	23	6	4	12	16	3	2	.....	87
Trades.....	.....	.....	4	37	10	11	6	9	23	91	1	.....	192
Rehabilitation.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	.....	34
Nurses' Aide.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	3	14	12	.....	2	.....	40
Others.....	.....	1	.....	4	12	6	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
TOTALS.....	9	184	94	528	1,531	322	487	596	2,335	1,079	165	.....	7,330

Table 11

Distribution of Teaching Staff by Province, as at January 31, 1958

Province or Territory	Teachers in			Total	Per-centage	Seasonal School Teachers
	Day Schools	Hospital Schools	Residential Schools			
Prince Edward Island.....	2			2	.2	
Nova Scotia.....	25		5	30	2.7	
New Brunswick.....	20			20	1.8	
Quebec.....	72	5	17	94	8.3	7
Southern Ontario.....	106		5	111	9.8	2
Northern Ontario.....	76	4	42	122	10.8	17
Manitoba.....	108	7	64	179	15.8	1
Saskatchewan.....	108	2	78	188	16.6	1
Alberta.....	60	9	108	177	15.6	1
British Columbia.....	127	8	59	194	17.1	
Yukon.....	5		10	15	1.3	
Total.....	709	35	388	1,132	100%	29

Table 12

Number of Instructors in Practical Arts in Indian Schools and Number of Students under Instruction by Province, as of December 31, 1957

Province	No. of Instructors				No. of Students			
	Industrial Arts		Home Economics		Industrial Arts		Home Economics	
	Resi- dential School	Day School	Resi- dential School	Day School	Resi- dential School	Day School	Resi- dential School	Day School
Prince Edward Island.....				1				11
Nova Scotia.....		1	1	2	33	55	38	119
New Brunswick.....				2				46
Quebec.....	2	4	4	9	140	251	162	270
Ontario.....	9	4	7	4	305	266	363	236
Manitoba.....	7	4	7	5	344	69	404	114
Saskatchewan.....	9	3	9	4	302	73	481	89
Alberta.....	12		13	1	413	80	502	97
British Columbia.....	7	1	8		255	34	294	
Totals.....	46	17	49	28	1,792	828	2,244	982
COMBINED TOTALS.....	63		77		2,620		3,226	

Table 13

Number of Government-owned Indian Schools classified according to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1958

Province or Territory	Type of School	Number of Classrooms														Total	Grand Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	17			
Prince Edward Island.....	Day.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Nova Scotia.....	Day..... Residential.....	5	1 .....	.....	.....	1 1	.....	.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 1	
New Brunswick.....	Day.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Quebec.....	Day..... Seasonal..... Hospital..... Residential.....	5 2	4 4	2 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1 1	3 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	1 1	1 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... 1	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	17 6 1 3	27
Southern Ontario.....	Day..... Residential.....	28	11	7	4 1 1	51 1		52
Northern Ontario.....	Day..... Seasonal..... Hospital..... Residential.....	36 12 1	12 3	2 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1 2	..... ..... ..... 1	..... ..... ..... 2	..... ..... ..... 1	..... ..... ..... 1	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... 1	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	51 15 2 7	75
Manitoba.....	Day..... Seasonal..... Hospital..... Residential.....	46 1 2 1	14 1	8 1	2 1 2 3 2 1	70 1 4 10		85
Saskatchewan.....	Day..... Seasonal..... Hospital..... Residential.....	37 1	22 1	5	3 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... 2	..... ..... ..... 2	..... ..... ..... 2	..... ..... ..... 1	..... ..... ..... 1	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... 1	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	67 1 1 9	78
Alberta.....	Day..... Hospital..... Residential.....	18	9	5	1	1	34 1 15		50
British Columbia.....	Day..... Seasonal..... Hospital..... Residential.....	33 1	19	8	1	2	1	65 1 3 9	78
Yukon.....	Day..... Residential.....	1 1	
TOTALS.....	232	109	45	22	22	8	10	6	4	3	3	1	1	466	

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